

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

Original Correspondence.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Sir.—The yearly meeting of this company took place on the 23d ult. No balance-sheet was produced; no accounts laid on the table. All the directors and officers of the company were present; and two ordinary shareholders made their appearance. All the directors went out by rotation, and all came in again without explanation. The company has paid no dividend for years past, and when it did it was a paltry one. The capital of the company (400,000l.) has been lost years ago. The debts on mortgage and otherwise now amount to near 300,000l. The following are the present directors:—Robert W. H. J., and H. M. Kennard; J. Wesley; F. C. and F. G. Finch, at 200l. a year each, and travelling expenses. *Bedwell Cottage, Briston, June 21.* DAVID JONES.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

Sir.—After the large amount of attention which was directed to the great advantage to be derived from the introduction of machinery for hewing coal, I certainly expected to hear more than I have lately done of the adoption of the machines, and of the relative merits of the several inventions. As I presume that each of the patentees intend to sell the machines they manufacture, and not limit their use to the collieries with which they are immediately connected, I think they would facilitate the development of their enterprise by making known the results obtained with their several improvements. I have carefully watched the Journal from week to week, but find no reference to results since the lawsuit between Messrs. Firth and Ridley, nor can I learn of the introduction of a single machine into Germany under the licence granted. I am aware that a licence was obtained by a German, who, it has been said, was somewhat apathetic, and has not properly exerted himself, but I think that, had any real practical advantage in the machine been made evident, as compared with hand labour, the Germans would have been but too ready to adopt it.

It would be particularly interesting to your readers if either Mr. Ridley, Mr. Jones, Messrs. Firth and Donisthorpe, or any of the colliery managers who are using the machine, would state which they have adopted, and the results obtained, as well as the merits of, and objections to, the arrangement. By this means the inventor of the best machine would be secured the advantage to which he is so justly entitled, and any little defect that may prevent the advantageous use of other machines could, probably, be remedied. I believe that both in the case of coal-cutting machinery and of padding machinery considerable injury has been done alike to the public and to the inventors by the little trouble that has been taken to make known the amount of success achieved and the nature of the obstacles met with.—*Glasgow, June 20.* N. N.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TIN DRESSING.

Sir.—It would be very desirable to obtain particulars of the buddle recently introduced at Dolcoath Mine, and which is represented by Mr. C. Thomas to be so valuable to that undertaking. A short description of the buddle would, probably, suffice, together with particulars of its cost, and the quantity of stuff treated in a given period. There is no doubt that many of the English ores are badly dressed—in other words, the loss incurred in the enrichment of the vein stuffs much greater than is generally imagined. For instance, in some of the silver-lead ores of Cornwall and Devon a considerable amount of silver is removed by the mere attrition of water, whilst with tinstuff direct separation is attempted without the aid of any special sifting apparatus; the result is, that the more minute particles of tin are floated off and intermixed with the larger granules of sand. It cannot be supposed that any wanton waste of valuable vein stuff is permitted in any mine in this country; but, on the other hand, it is too frequently allowed through ignorance of the exact mechanical and metallurgical treatment to which it should be subjected. D.

COPPER ORES, AND THEIR METALLIC COMPOUNDS.

Sir.—I notice in last week's Journal the remarks of Mr. John Thomas, of Battersea, in reference to the metals contained in copper ores, and have endeavoured some time since, in two instances, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to draw the attention of those connected with mining and smelting to the indisputable facts which have come under my own practical observation, as well as by experimental analysis. I am fully convinced that the different metals which are associated with and enter into the composition of copper ores are easily separable by an improved mode of smelting, and would yield highly remunerative returns to the capitalist. I find the class of ores retaining the greatest composition of metals are those known and designated as copper pyrites, more particularly the ores selling from the mines extending from the Callington to the Tavistock district, some of which are highly metalliferous, and contain from 12 to 20 ozs. of silver to the ton, beside a fair percentage of arsenic, iron, nickel, sulphur, and zinc. The Bedford United Mines ores formerly yielded a good percentage of silver, the ores being equally as valuable for silver as for copper; they were sold as ordinary copper ores, but principally purchased by two copper companies, who have for some years adopted the process of separating these metals, which must have been a valuable acquisition, and have given ample remuneration to those smelters, although it yielded no additional benefit to the miner or adventurer. I have almost completed a careful and correct analysis of the different ores throughout the two counties, and the metals with which they are associated, and hope shortly to give some details both of the qualitative and quantitative result, hoping it will be conducive of public good, and interesting to those who may take an interest in this matter. I am thoroughly satisfied if attention were drawn to it, that the most beneficial results would accrue both to the miner and smelter.—*Assay Office, Liskeard, June 22.* M. W. BAWDEN.

THE MINERA DISTRICT—EISTEDDFOD ROYALTY.

Sir.—I was glad to see some remarks, a few weeks since, on the subject of the enormous royalty imposed on the lead mines of the Minera district, particularly those on the Eisteddfod. In these mines I, also, am a shareholder, but, like many more, was induced to take an interest without duly considering the conditions, or the probability of a return for the risk run. Had I known that my adventure was to be subject to such a heavy tax, not a penny of mine should have gone towards enriching the proprietors. But I suspect the subject has not been properly, if at all, represented to head quarters, for first it had only been whispered, then it had been openly talked about, then the propriety of a deputation argued, and then a deputation actually appointed; but although some months have elapsed since their appointment I cannot hear that they have personally waited on the owners. My reason for thinking it has not been fully and clearly brought under their notice is, that no persons desirous of improving and further developing their property would levy such black mail on those who are actually risking their money in undertaking which, if successful, will increase their rent roll, and if a failure will entail on them no loss. Neither do I think they would wish to signalise themselves amongst landlords as so inconsistent and exacting; this would be a notoriety the most covetous would not desire. But that the present royalty does expose them to this imputation will appear from the fact that it is twice as much as in any other part of the kingdom. I have ascertained on good authority that the average royalty in England is about a fourth, which would be about 21s. per ton, whereas the Minera Boundary, Twelve Apostles, Union, &c., pay 50s. per ton. Knowing that these mines possess no peculiar advantages, my plea for reduction is still further enhanced by the fact that the percentage imposed is unprecedented and unparalleled. But it may be that the fault lies in the manner in which the estate is managed. It has been said that the agents receive a commission on the royalty. If so, that would, in some measure, account for the grievance complained of. Under such circumstances they could not be expected to volunteer expostulation with their employers on the excessiveness of the charge, because by so doing they would be reducing their own income. I do not say they would throw any obstacle in the way; I hope and believe otherwise, but it is against human nature to suppose they would take the initiative in the matter.

I write these few lines in the hope it may meet the eye of some of the proprietors, and induce them to give the subject their calm, frank, and earnest consideration. If they do I am sure it will result in such a reduction of the royalty as will at once put the mines on the same footing as those on the neighbouring estates. It will also lead to a much increased outlay of capital, which in the long run must, of necessity, be good for the estate. Z. Z.

P.S.—All honour to Mr. Tehidy, of Wheal Bassett, who has just reduced his royalty from 1-18th to 1-24th, because of the drop in price of copper. See Journal last week.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.

Sir.—I may, perhaps, not be considered intrusive if I solicit space for a few remarks on the merits of some few progressive mines, especially as these just now seems a desire for enquiry into the real state of mines, both present and prospective. This enquiry most assuredly should be made by persons who have money to invest, and would feel willing to embark in mining if reliance could be placed upon statements which are put forward, instead of having those which lead to wild fluctuations in the mining share market, and present false inducements to credulous capitalists, regulated regardless of improvements or falling off in returns, or the conditions upon which returns may be expected from new undertakings. Some two years since I ventured to compare the merits of Wheal Seton and New Seton, then selling at about the same price per share, one making regular calls,

and the other dividends. My opinion then expressed of both properties has since been confirmed. I would now venture to draw attention to the merits of Chiverton Moor and North Chiverton, as two mines which will, ere long, turn out to be valuable to those who choose to hold on their shares, or persons desirous of embarking a little capital for investment. True gossan being the sure precursor of mineral, I venture to assert that a finer gossan than that seen at Chiverton Moor and North Chiverton cannot be found, and of such a nature as I never knew to fall making rich deposits of mineral; I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that one fine morning the public will be startled to hear the news that a similar valuable discovery has been in those mines as they had in the adjoining mine, West Chiverton, and that, too, at no very distant period. Suffice it to say that the great bunches of lead in this mine (West Chiverton) are dipping towards the adjoining mine, Chiverton Moor, being the same lode; and that eventually this will be the greater mine of the two. The public have now a good opportunity of getting at a valuable property for a little money, and so get back some of the losses by being led away by those of no practical experience, whose province it is to trump up some few mines to suit their own purpose, regardless of the consequences.

There are several mines in this, the richest mineral district of England, being wrought by almost private companies, little or nothing being heard of them until the public are surprised by seeing them figure at the head of the Ticketing List. This was the case of Wheal Rose, which has gone within the last three years from valueless in the market to 65,000l., and must, ere long, reach a higher figure. A little more, under the same excellent management—Kilnarth Consols—situate in the centre of the great district, and scarcely known to the mining public, is another which can scarcely fail to turn out a prize ere long. There are many other similar ones which time will not permit me to refer to. Experience emboldens me to assert that there is not one-half the mystery connected with mining as would appear to deter private capitalists from its study. It is astonishing to see how little this matter is studied. "Bulls" and "bears" raise or depreciate mining property with impunity; and young men—aye, youths—impertinently quote, day by day, what they consider the value of shares, such quotations, of course, being looked on by the uninitiated as the guide for purchase or disposal. If, therefore, the public would embark into such mines as those I have referred to, there would be less cause for complaint and will prove that there is no more legitimate or profitable enterprise to be found than that of mining.—*St. Day United, June 21.* C. BAWDEN.

DESULPHURATION OF GOLD ORES.

Sir.—I observed in the Journal of June 10 a process for the treatment of gold ores with salt, &c. I know not whether Mr. Kent's formula is put forth as any late discovery, but I know that the same process was tried years ago, and resulted as any chemist could foresee—simply because chloride of sodium attacks the infinitesimal particles of the precious metals past recovery in ores that contain iron. In short, it requires but little knowledge of chemistry to perceive the absurdity. The article says, the heat and presence of salt will decompose the sulphurets, making sulphate of soda, and chloride of the base metals, leaving the gold so free as to leave nothing to interfere with the ordinary process of mechanical separation.

Now, as proof of its utter inapplicability to set the finer particles of gold free, the very agents that decompose the sulphurets of one metal convert them all into impure chlorides. For example, take a winglass containing a spoonful of table salt, into which insert a small leaf of gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, iron, &c., then over all pour some sulphuric acid, when every metal will be instantaneously chlorided. Yet, although each leaf is quickly dissolved, the gold is not held in solution, because the muriate of tin, iron, &c., act as precipitants to the chlorides of gold; so that it is evident when once gold is precipitated amidst the debris of finely levigated dirt, it is not very easy to collect it again from masses of poor ores. But when the sulphurets ore contain no iron or tin, but only gold and copper, then the chlorided liquor can be easily decanted and operated upon, either by precipitation, lixiviation, or the battery, to collect the dissolved metals.

Then, again, the formula professes to metallise the sulphurets of gold by the same separation as it forms the base metals into chlorides; else why talk of leaving the residue to undergo the ordinary process of mechanical separation. Surely this is only meant as a Yankee go ahead to transmute the golden sulphides into virgin metal by the simple act of burning crushed ores, made into blocks, with no other agent than salt water, strong enough to manufacture Glauber salts, and chloride of every metal save gold; whereas fine gold is actually the quickest metal acted upon by chlorine.

Then, again, what folly to assert that finely powdered quartz, or any other gold ore, could be made into briquettes to hold together (with no other mordant than salt water), to bear any kind of brick-kiln pressure, more particularly as in proportion to heating such pressed salted blocks, so would they deprecitate and crumble to pieces, and so prevent anything like heat enough entering the damp mass to decompose, or otherwise drive off the sulphur. In short, it can only be some Yankee joke, to grind the crude earth first and roast it afterwards.

Now, in respect to the paragraph relative to the Disintegrating Ore Company claiming a method to desulphurise the most stubborn sulphurets, that is but another Yankee scheme, of no other practical utility than roasting the ores before crushing them, but which is very injurious to the extraction of gold from any sulphureted state, because such is the divisible nature of gold as to vapourise with the sulphur lixiviation, and not torrefaction, ought to be the only means used to retain the golden essentials from ferrous sulphides, chlorides, or silicates, because neither sulphur, arsenic, antimony, or phosphorus of any degree, or any sort of ore, or metal, can enter into amalgamation, as neither the sulphides, chlorides, or silicates of gold can enter into any other chemical change than what can be effected by lixiviation. In fact, nearly all the processes proposed for the extraction of gold are far more adapted to convert the atomic essentials into oxides, sulphides, chlorides, &c., than to any metalline state from their native matrices, simply because where gold exists in any metalline degree in conjunction with the auriferous matter in other states, the solid particles ought to be first collected before manipulating for the secondary deposits, as no one process can recover both the imperfect and perfect metal at the same time: at best, says an old experimentalist. G. F. GOSLE, M.E.

OKEHAMPTON AS A MINING DISTRICT.

Sir.—In the Notices to Correspondents of June 3 there appeared a letter from "Eastward" asking me some questions on this district, which I should have been most happy to have answered, but I had not been engaged. In the first place, he says that when he read my letter of the previous week he was struck with surprise; but I should have thought from my letter, if he had known the district and the situation of the Devon Copper Mine, that his fears were soon gone. Secondly, I beg to say that I am not one who would be the means of depreciating the value of any mineral property, and I trust my motive is purely honest, as what I have written is intended, if possible, to save a valuable capital being spent in mining where it is impossible to find copper ore in paying quantities. I would remind your correspondent that I am perfectly acquainted with this district, know the mines in it, and, as I have already stated, there are four distinct channels of ground traversing this district, which I have carefully inspected, and for the guidance of your correspondent and others I will name each of them, commencing with the northern district; this is composed of a dark blue klias, which can only produce lead. On this strip of rock stands the town of Okehampton. In this piece of ground some mines have been working for copper, but up to the present time they have found none, and thus far it has ended in ruin. To the south of this comes in the lime rock, which entirely cuts off the copper-bearing ground. I have traced it for 20 miles from east to west; the lime rock is about 400 fms. from north to south, and further to the south is a beautiful piece of mineral-bearing ground, about half a mile from north to south, running parallel with the lode; this piece of ground is traversed by strong and masterly lodes of a highly promising character; it is a light klias. In this piece of mineral ground there are some mines now at work on a small scale, a few of which I will name. The eastern one is the South Zeal Consols; to the west is the Pardon Mine (from whence many hundred tons of copper has been sold) and the Devon Copper Mine; and further to the west is the Leawood Mine. This strip of ground lies between the granite and the lime rock, and travels in a direct line with the lodes from east to west, bounded on the south by the Dartmoor granite hills, and to the north by the lime rock. I consider this piece of ground to be worthy the attention of capitalists, and if properly laid open will, no doubt, yield large quantities of copper ore. I shall be happy to furnish correspondents with any further remarks on this locality, for the guidance of mining in general.—*June 21.* PRACTICAL MINER.

SOUTH CALLINGTON MINE.

Sir.—In the "Mining Notabilia" of last week's Journal, I observe it was mentioned that South Callington Mine was inspected, and favourably reported on, by the late Captain St. John, of the Foches. I cannot but feel gratified to hear that it was at my request that those two able and experienced miners visited and examined the property; and it was upon their favourable opinions that I took a large interest in it. I fully concur in the excellent remarks of your very intelligent correspondent, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, in last week's Journal, on the importance of the district in which South Callington Mine is situated. The stratification here is similar to that of the neighbouring country, in which Herodsfoot, Treilawny, and Wheal Mary Ann are situated, and the composition of the South Callington lead lode is exactly like that of the lodes there rich names; and there can be no reason to doubt but, as the workings in South Callington are developed, a similar success will be met with in the Treilawny mine. These four mines are all in about the same number of shares, and the outlay upon them all has been nearly equal, though the fact of the three first having been worked long and extensively enough to be so far developed as to be dividend-paying mines, of course increases materially the market value of their shares, which are from 10 to 20 times as high as those of South Callington at their present low price, as the following comparison will show—

Shares.	Paid per share.	Present price.	Last dividend.
Herodsfoot	1024	£8 10	40s. 4d. 15 0, June, 1865
Treilawny	1040	5 17	0 12 6, June, 1865
Mary Ann	1024	5 17	0 12 6, June, 1865
So. Callington	1024	5 0	0 12 6, June, 1865

Seeing that the engine-shaft in South Callington has already been sunk to a depth of 30 fms., and that a vein of lead is known to have gone down from the north adit, dipping south towards the engine-shaft, into which it will fall about 5 fms. deeper; that a large range of lead ground has already been laid open for stopping; that there is a fine copper lode about 10 fms. ahead of the present end of the 12 fms. level, and crossing the lead lode; that a large elvan dyke also crosses the sett, running obliquely to the copper lode; and that there is ample water-power to work the mine, I cannot but anticipate that South Callington is not far from becoming equally as productive as its more fully developed neighbours, Herodsfoot, Treilawny, and Mary Ann.

PELYN WOOD AGAIN.

Sir.—I beg space in your next for a few remarks relative to the above unfortunate concern, as I am quite weary of the insults I meet with from time to time, by being the scapegoat for other people's sins. Most of your readers, perhaps, are more or less acquainted with the notoriousness of this bubble, which caused so much stir in 1859-60. The take-in has been chiefly placed on my side, who has had as little to do with it as a child unborn. It is true I was manager on the works, and that I reported very highly of the lode, but not higher than many others, such as Messrs. Hemwood, C. Williams, Knapp, Rowe, &c. The fact is, there could be no blame attached to the agents' reports. We were all led to believe, from the assays made by Mr. Jenkins, of Powey Consols Mine, and others, that the produce of the lode was very rich for cobalt and nickel. I soon got three parcels of the ore prepared for sale, and sent samples to the purchasers of such minerals. After some three weeks I received a letter from Messrs. Vivian and Co., offering £2 10s. per ton for it, saying we had a good vein of cobalt in the lode, but it was mixed up with too much mud. I sent this letter to London to the secretary, and the reply I got was that in London they had an offer of from 60l. to 60l. per ton for the minerals. If any person then connected with the mine has reason to complain I have, for, on the faith of what was at that time sent me, I bought 100 shares, at 2l. 5s. per share, and held them, with 50 others, up to the last, and paid every call on them. I did all that man ever could do to prevent the company being imposed upon, and went to London to try and prevent the sending in of such enormous supplies, which were not

required, nor likely to be wanted for thirty years, had the mine worked that time, such as twenty dozen of useless hand-saws, eighteen dozen hatchets, and other things in proportion, some not worth 6d. each to the company, but charged 6s. 6d. each for it. I should say that these things were such a thing known before, nor ever did any man try to abuse; yet he saw it when it was too late, and invited me to come on the committee to try and rectify things. He, like myself, was ruined by this affair. I should not in my way up to this very time. I have letters by me to prove everything I have asserted, and a thousand times more if it were required. I will compile everything I am as innocent of any fraud respecting what was done in this mine as any man living. I believe I was rather sanguine respecting the prospects, &c. *Leedsford, Crovan.* JOHN BATHURST.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

An official declaration of bankruptcy has appeared as regards the Société Anonyme des Houillères et Fonderies de l'Aveyron, the central office of which is at 17, Rue de Provence, Paris. The steel works of Couillet and Haumont (Belgium), created at the outset for the fabrication of steel according to the Bessemer method, and transformed into rolling works some years since, are being put in liquidation. The definitive adjustment of the liquidation will be effected at Charleroi. In French works, conducted with hydraulic motors, drought experienced for nearly two months has introduced some difficulties into operations. Loud cries of distress are raised in the western groups of pig of the Comité, from the Moselle, the Haute-Marne and Burgundy; and yet, notwithstanding this, an advance is indicated, and admitted in the quotations for iron and pig. We have also reported a certain activity in the construction of furnaces and works, which manifests itself without much noise in districts where, on the other hand, some establishments are being extinguished. In Belgium there is the same tendency to create new works at the very moment when complaints are heard as to the indolence, and even the feebleness, of quotations; mention is also made of orders which will maintain activity in the forges and furnaces of the district. The works of M.M. de Dietrich and Co., of Niederbronn, in the Haut-Rhin, have obtained by adjudication a contract for refined steel of cementation at 40l. per ton. At St. Dizier there is no serious modification to note in the state of the market. Iron is in little demand, but orders have more importance than during the last few days of May. We referred last week to the result of the foremen's fair, recently held at Besançon. We have now at hand a very interesting table, indicating the quotations during the last ten years of the fine pig of the Comité—first mark—at the Besançon fairs. These statistics were recently addressed to the committee of foremen by M. Frédéric Strohl, president of the syndicate of foremen in the Comité district. Annexed is the very circumstantial table—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1855	29 0	.....	29 0	.....	29 0	.....	29 0	.....	29 0	.....	29 0
1856	9 4	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0
1857	9 12	.....	9 4	.....	9 4	.....	9 4	.....	9 4	.....	9 4
1858	8 4	.....	7 8	.....	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	7 0
1859	7 8	.....	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	7 0
1860	7 12	.....	7 0	.....	6 16	.....	6 16	.....	6 16	.....	6 16
1861	7 16	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12
1862	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12
1863	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	7 12
1864	7 12	.....	7 12	.....	6 16	.....	6 16	.....	6 16	.....	6 16
1865	6 12	.....	6 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Since the Assesment fair of 1860 transport expenses to the station nearest to the producer are at the charge of the latter, an arrangement equivalent to a reduction on the average of 1s. 8d. per ton. The conditions of payment in 1855 were four months' term, or 2 per cent. discount. Between February and November, 1856, the discount and term were suppressed. Since November, 1856, three months' term, or 3 per cent. discount, has been established.

The situation of the Belgian metallurgical market has not greatly varied. In order to maintain the activity of the works producers accept reduced rates. Rolled irons are in tolerably good demand. Some affairs in bars have been concluded in Holland by various works at the rate of 6l. 12s. per ton, delivered at Rotterdam. The Montigny-sur-Sambre Company has sold minerals of a superior quality for Bordeaux, at the rate of 7l. per ton, delivered at Antwerp. Hard and mixed iron minerals are sought after, and prices are easily sustained. The construction of a siderurgical establishment is stated to have been decided on at Bozar. At Liège prices are a little higher than at Charleroi. White pig makes 3l. to 3l. 2s.; grey pig, 3l. 12s. to 3l. 16s.; and casting pig, 3l. 14s. to 4l. 4s. per ton, according to number. We propose shortly to give some details as to the state of metallurgical industry in the Liège district. Meantime we may remark that the Calais de Préfecture, established for the benefit of the working miners of the basin, is now enabled to distribute annual pensions to 365 widows of workmen killed in mining operations, amounting to 1952l., 948l. to 438 children of men killed under such circumstances, 814l. to wounded workmen incapable of further exertions, 271l. to 61 fathers and mothers of men killed in mining operations, and 8066l. to 662 old and infirm workmen, making a total of 1851 pensions, representing altogether 6040l.

It appears that the exercise 1864 enabled the Silesian Zinc Mining Company to pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on 20,327 preference shares, and to attribute a dividend of 1½ per cent. per annum on the 39,882 original shares. The net profits realised last year were 178,595 thalers, or about 25,000l. Of this sum of 178,595 thalers, 17,359 thalers were carried to the reserve fund, and 13,887 thalers allotted to the Council of Administration; the surplus forms the share of the shareholders. The progress of the company is clearly summed up in the following table, in which we give the production of coal and zinc-zinc in centners, coal in tons—during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Coal.	Rolls zinc.
1854	107,000
1855	84,041
1856	146,484
1857	182,698
1858	197,618
1859	211,875
1860	238,520
1861	217,481
1862	205,953
1863	165,615
1864	1,009,101
1865	1,005,084

Annexed are the cost price and sale price of the rough zinc produced by the company in each year:—

Year.	Cost price.	Sale price.
1854	4 th. 10 s. g.
1855	6 25
1856	5 25
1857	4 20
1858	4 16
1859	3 21
1860	3 19
1861	3 18
1862	3 15
1863	3 15
1864	3 26

The most profitable year during the period would thus appear to have been 1857. Several points of interest were stated in the annual report just presented to the shareholders in the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante Railway. Communication is expected to be established this summer between the company's system at Ciudad Real and Badajoz, on the frontier of Portugal, with the rather important exception of a gap of 23½ miles, which will necessitate another year's work. The opening of this last section is expected to take place almost simultaneously with that of the Belmez branch, which will accommodate a coal basin promising to realise all the hopes conceived respecting it. "The neighbourhood of the mines," observe the directors of the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante, "will have the advantage of furnishing us with transports of coal of very great importance, and of permitting us to purchase cheaply the combustible required to meet the wants of our own traffic." It is not until July, 1866, that the coal of the basin is expected, however, to become fully available. Profound commercial depression has prevailed for the last few months in Spain, in consequence of a succession of meagre harvests, the collapse of Catalonian industry through difficulties occasioned by the American war, &c. It is expected, however, that some improvement will now be witnessed in affairs.

The Paris and Havre copper markets remain inactive. The advice to hand from Germany indicate no notable change in the tone of the article; at Hamburg transactions are of a mediocre character, and prices are nearly nominal. At Berlin transactions are more sustained, and choice marks obtain higher rates. At Cologne prices are nominal. At Stettin the demand is limited to the requirements of consumption. Banca remains quiet upon the Dutch market at 66 s.; the result of an important public sale to be held to-day (Saturday, June 24) is awaited with impatience. The article is in very little demand at Paris, but it remains the prices of last week. Berlin has been less firm in consequence of the fall of the English and Dutch markets. At Cologne the article has been neglected, and remains without animation at Paris, rough French making 30l. 8s. and Spanish 22l. 5s. per ton. At Rotterdam the market has been inactive, and prices have been maintained by continuation at 10½ for Stoberg and Eschweiler, and 10½ for 10½ for Stoberg and Eschweiler. German lead has been held a little better at Hamburg; it has not been possible to execute some orders, the limits of which were too low. At Berlin lead has been feeble. We have reported for the last few weeks considerable activity in the course of events during the last few days has been favourable to producers, and a further advance in prices is noted. The metal has given rise to more active transactions at Paris, and has regained the quotation of 22l. 12s. At Hamburg the tendency remains favourable to the article; the disposable stock is nearly exhausted, and in consequence the purchases of the week have been generally made at rising rates. Zinc remains in good position on the Breslau market, and has been sold at 6 thalers 23½ silver groschen to 6 thalers 23 silver groschen per centner.

The Thy-le-Château Blast Furnaces and Forges Company will pay, on July 1, a dividend for the exercise 1864 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The dividend of the Asturian Mining Company for 1864, fixed at 16s. per share, becomes payable on July 1. The dividend of the La Haye Collieries Company for 1864-5, or 1l. per share, becomes payable on July 1. The same date is fixed for the payment of the dividend for 1864 of the Herve Weyfosses Collieries Company, fixed at 1l. 6s. per share. The undertaking known as the Mines and Fonderies of the Province of Santander will pay, on July 1, a dividend at the rate of 18s. per share.

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.—In the Agriculturalists' Cattle Insurance Company. A point was raised in the case of Lord Belhaven, a shareholder in the company, similar to that decided in Speckman's case. Lord Belhaven offered to the directors, and they accepted from him, a certain sum as the price of his shares, which they then marked for sale. The arrangement was confirmed at a general meeting of the company, at which, however, only eight shareholders were present, four of them being directors, on the auditor, and another the solicitor of the company. No notice of the intended confirmation of the arrangement with Lord Belhaven was given to the members of the company; but, after the meeting, the then chairman of the Rolls (Edmund) informed of what had taken place. It was held by the Master of the Rolls (Edmund) that the decision of the Lord Chancellor in Speckman's case, that the company was not bound by the resolution confirming the arrangement with Lord Belhaven, and that he was a contributory to the liabilities of the company.

months past—between 550 to 660 tons. He hoped by the end of the present week that a communication with the Trowse sett would be effected, and the returns from that mine would be large. Indeed, the Trowse sett presented every prospect of its opening out an extensive and profitable mine.

Mr. RICHARD said that Capt. Rickard's opinion of the ore in the Trowse sett?—Capt. RICHARD said he had been acquainted with the property for something like 30 years. He knew the western part was most extensively and profitably worked when the standard for copper did not exceed 90%, and it was now 115%. He hoped the returns from that part of the Trowse sett would be of about the same amount as were now being made from New Martha.

Mr. MARVELL wished to know if the working of this new ground would increase the

tive. The lode in the 46 east is $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide, very prominent, and is producing rich stones of yellow ore—tributary ground. In the 12 east the lode is composed of spar, peach, and prian, with a little ore occasionally.

The sum of \$200.00. At Trevenen and Tremeneheere Mines meeting, on June 15, 1906, D'Arcy in the chair, the accounts to date showed a debit balance of \$3667. 16. 10. The relinquishments of W. Williams, 30 shares; R. W. Hand, 1000 shares; W. F. Robinson, 100 shares; and J. R. Tate, 40 shares, were accepted, and the mine will have

must be accepted on the subject—either Australia is not very auriferous, after all, or men can pick up more by industrial pursuits than by gold digging. The latter conclusion is, probably, the correct one. In the current year the decline in the receipts of Australian gold has become still more marked, the value which has come to hand to April 30 having been only 794,364*l.*, as compared with 1,150,168*l.* in the corresponding period of 1864, and 1,498,207*l.* in the corresponding period of 1863. When it is remembered that New Zealand has lately contributed a contingent to the supplies of Australian gold, the decline in the general production becomes all the more remarkable.

GOLD MINING IN ITALY.—The gold received from the Vallanzasca, Val Toppa, and Val Antioria Mines, has realised a very high price, that from Val Antioria being 2*½* above standard. A considerable amount of business has been transacted in the shares of these companies during the week at advanced prices.

THE GOLD AND IVORY COMPANY (LIMITED), which was registered on Thursday, is in no way connected with the previous one, the dissolution of which was noticed in the Journal of Jan. 14 last. The prospectus of the new undertaking, detailing its special advantages, will appear in an early Journal.

THE IRON TRADE AND EMIGRATION.—The remarks in last week's Journal respecting the emigration of European ironworkers to the United States are singularly corroborated in the report of the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, at which statistical reports from members, as to the condition of their respective works, were presented. At the Chicago (Pennsylvania) Ironworks they would cease operations as soon as the present stock of material was exhausted. Mr. C. Grant, of South-Eastern Ohio, reported four rolling mills, capable of producing 16,000 tons per annum, now idle, and 40 blast-furnaces, capable of producing 60,000 tons of charcoal pig metal, which will this year produce about 30,000 tons. Of the 30 furnaces, equal to 100,000 tons per annum, in the Allegheny River district, Pennsylvania, only eight are in blast. Of the nine furnaces, equal to 45,000 tons per annum in Missouri, three only are now running. Only one of the four blast-furnaces near Detroit is in operation. The 25 rolling-mills at Pittsburgh, capable of producing 800 or 900 tons of finished iron and nails daily, are running only one-fourth time; in the same city there are two idle out of five furnaces, capable of producing 25 tons of pig-iron each. Only one-third of the bloom iron, as compared with last year, is being produced in the Lake Champlain district. Many forges are idle, and others are working only half time. With scarcely an exception, the iron trade is similarly depressed throughout the States. "A Puddler," writing in Welsh from Newburg, Ohio, under date May 15, says that "it is only at handbreadth the works are going on for want of coal. The drop in the price of working has caused at last a strike for higher wages among the colliers, and the result is that they are stopped for the last month, and there is no prospect of their going to work yet, and there is every prospect that we shall be idle until we can get work again. Our wages were lowered \$1 out of three; that will be about 6*½* cent of your money."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. Gale, electrician, of Plymouth, has discovered a process by which powder can be rendered non-explosive, and its combustible properties restored when required. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in another five minutes it can be restored to its original condition. We have seen gunpowder subjected to this process and stirred with a red-hot poker without an explosion. The process can be readily and cheaply applied to the largest or the smallest quantities, requiring no cumbersome apparatus. *Western Morning News.* (Mr. Gale states that public experiments will be made in a few days which will show the non-explosive character of gunpowder when subjected to the new process, and the facility with which its explosive properties can be restored when the powder is required for use.)

VENTILATING MINES.—Mr. Lowden Beadle, of Ashland, Pennsylvania, has patented an invention, of which we hope shortly to be enabled to give the details, and which "consists in a new mode of ventilation to be applied to mines of coal, iron, or other subterranean workings, in which an exhausting fan or equivalent apparatus is to be used in connection with a system of air courses and air cut-offs, for the purpose of freeing them from noxious and dangerous airs and gases, and supplying fresh atmospheric air to the breasts and other parts of the mines."

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Mr. J. P. Chambeyron, of Paris, has patented an invention which consists in the employment for the manufacture of steel of carburetted azotic gases, obtained from the distillation of animal substances not containing phosphates.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), has business either as BUYER or SELLER of the following shares at quoted prices:—

Buying.	Selling.	Buying.	Selling.
Chiverton..... £ 9 .. 9 ½	North Shepherds..... £ 5 .. 5 ½		
Clifford Amalgamated 27 .. 28 ex div.	North Treasuries..... 2 ½ .. 2 ½		
East Bassett..... 16 .. 17	North Wheel Bassett..... 1 .. 1 ½		
East Carn Bros..... 6 ½ .. 6 ½ ex div.	North Wheel Croft..... 1 ½ .. 1 ½		
East Grenville..... 2 ½ .. 3	Providence..... 32 .. 33		
East Laxey..... 1 ½ .. 1 ½	Redmoor..... 6s .. 6s		
East Roseworne..... 3 .. 3 ½	Rosewall Hill, &c..... 1 ½ .. 1 ½		
East Wheel Lovell..... 10 .. 11	Roseworne United..... 1 .. 1 ½		
East Wheel Russell..... 4 ½ .. 4 ½ ex cl. p.	Sorridge Consols..... 4s .. 4s		
Frank Mills..... 7s .. 7s	South Condurow..... 3 ½ .. 3 ½		
Granville & St. Aub. 2 .. 2 ½	South Grenville..... 3 ½ .. 3 ½		
Great South Tolgus..... 2 .. 2 ½	St. Day United..... 12s .. 12s		
Great So. Chiverton..... 3s .. 3s	Tinctor..... 17 .. 17 ½		
Great Wheal Vor..... 32 .. 33	Tolvadden..... 1 ½ .. 1 ½		
Great Laxey..... 30 .. 31	West Cardon..... 7 ½ .. 7 ½		
Great Wheal Buy..... 2 .. 2 ½	West Chiverton..... 7 ½ .. 7 ½		
Hallenbeagle..... 2 ½ .. 3 ½	West Great Work..... 3 .. 3		
Hiligan..... 2 .. 2 ½	Wheal Butler..... 15 .. 17		
Kelly Bray..... 2s .. 2s	Wheal Crebor..... 25s .. 27s 6d.		
Lady Bertha..... 5s .. 5s 6d.	Wheal Grenville..... 2s .. 2s		
Marke Valley..... 4 ½ .. 5	Wheal Hartley..... 6s .. 6s		
Nanglies..... 12 ½ .. 15	Wheal Seton..... 200 .. 205		
North Chiverton..... 1 ½ .. 2	Wheal Trelawny..... 18 .. 18 ½		
North Dolcoath..... 7s .. 7s	Wheal Union..... 3s .. 3s		
North Miners..... 6s .. 6s	Wheal Unity..... 3s .. 3s		
North Rosker..... 16 .. 18			

Mr. SANDY recommends the purchase at once of the following shares, as an early rise in the price is certain:—East Lovell, East Vor, Wheal Grenville, Lady Bertha, Great South Chiverton, No. Dolcoath, No. Treasuries, St. Day United, and West Great Work. Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's Court, to No. 1, STOCK COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER,
has REMOVED from 1, Pinner's-court, to 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—
20 East Russell, £11.
50 East Russell, £14.
20 East Carn Bros, £14.
20 East Grenville, £14.
20 East Laxey, £14.
20 East Roseworne, £14.
20 East Wheel Lovell, £11.
20 East Wheel Russell, £11.
20 Frank Mills, £11.
20 Granville & St. Aub., £11.
20 Great South Tolgus, £11.
20 Great So. Chiverton, £11.
20 Great Wheal Vor, £11.
20 Great Laxey, £11.
20 Great Wheal Buy, £11.
20 Hallenbeagle, £11.
20 Hiligan, £11.
20 Kelly Bray, £11.
20 Lady Bertha, £11.
20 Marke Valley, £11.
20 Nanglies, £11.
20 North Chiverton, £11.
20 North Dolcoath, £11.
20 North Miners, £11.
20 North Rosker, £11.
20 North Shepherds, £11.
20 North Treasuries, £11.
20 North Wheel Bassett, £11.
20 North Wheel Croft, £11.
20 Providence, £11.
20 Redmoor, £11.
20 Rosewall Hill, &c., £11.
20 Roseworne United, £11.
20 Sorridge Consols, £11.
20 South Condurow, £11.
20 South Grenville, £11.
20 St. Day United, £11.
20 Tinctor, £11.
20 Tolvadden, £11.
20 West Cardon, £11.
20 West Chiverton, £11.
20 West Great Work, £11.
20 Wheal Butler, £11.
20 Wheal Crebor, £11.
20 Wheal Grenville, £11.
20 Wheal Hartley, £11.
20 Wheal Seton, £11.
20 Wheal Trelawny, £11.
20 Wheal Union, £11.
20 Wheal Unity, £11.

Mr. HUME is in a position to recommend two selected mines, which are almost certain to advance at least 100 per cent in a few months. Particulars will be supplied. J. Hume's "Circular" for June now ready, 6d. per copy; 5s. per annum. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. This mine will soon be drained to the bottom level, when a great and important advance in the price of shares must take place. Full particulars given on application.
BUYER of Central Miners, North Dolcoath, and Chiverton.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANHON HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES. Terms, 1*½* per cent.

P.S.—Upon certain previous occasions I have strongly recommended the sale of East Wheal Russell shares, and my advice has invariably proved correct. Now, I as strongly recommend the purchase of these shares, and those who follow this advice will find my information to be as correct as hitherto.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. continues to deal at cheap market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.
Mr. TREGELLAS has BUSINESS in any number of Santa Barbara and North Shepherds shares.

RICHARDS BROTHERS, MINE AGENCY OFFICES, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. BREWIS AND LYNCH, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. CHIVERTON.—This mine will prove a success when unwatred, and we advise all to buy shares at once for great results. The mine will open out courses of silver-lead ore only surpassed by West Chiverton. Shares, £3*½*. Bankers: National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.

THOSE MINING INVESTORS who have NOT RECEIVED A SECTIONAL PLAN OF CHIVERTON MINE are REQUESTED TO APPLY at once to Mr. EDWARD BREWIS, of the MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, and NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. May be had free, personally or by letter.

CASHWELL.—These shares should be bought at once. The mine is making good profits, and daily improving, and must be long become a great mine.—Brewis and Lynch, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At West Maria and Fortescue Consols Mine meeting, on June 13, the accounts showed a debit balance of 288*l.* 6s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The unpaid calls amounted to 278*l.* 10s. 6d.
At the Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Field in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 436*l.* A call of 2s. per share was made.
At the Wheal Uny meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 509*l.* 2s. 6d. The report of the agents stated the accounts showed a debit balance of about the same quantity as in the for-mer quarter, although there were four days less to work. The mine still continued to work, and if an advance takes place in the price of tin, they would be in a position to make great profits.
At the Wheal Rose meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the first four months ending April showed a debit balance of 130*l.* 17s. 3d. The profit on the three months ending April showed a debit balance of 130*l.* 17s. 3d. Capt. Tremayne and Truran reported upon the previous points of operation.
At the Wheal Polmer meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a loss of 11*l.* 11s. 6d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.
At the Cape Copper Mining Company meeting, on June 16, a dividend of 1*l.* 10s. 6d. per share was declared—making, with the interim dividend of 10s. per share declared on April 8, a total of 2*l.* 6s. 6d. per share for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

At the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. L. Browne in the chair), it was agreed that the report of the committee of shareholders should be received and laid upon the table. Details in another column.
At the Kapunda Mining Company meeting, at the London Tavern, on Monday (Mr. C. S. Burt in the chair), the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring officers re-elected. Details in another column.
At the Wheal Ellen (S.A.) meeting, on Tuesday, the report of the agents stated the accounts showed a debit balance of about the same quantity as in the for-mer quarter, although there were four days less to work. The mine still continued to work, and if an advance takes place in the price of tin, they would be in a position to make great profits.
At the Cape Copper Mining Company meeting, on June 16, a dividend of 1*l.* 10s. 6d. per share was declared—making, with the interim dividend of 10s. per share declared on April 8, a total of 2*l.* 6s. 6d. per share for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday were as follows:—The circulation issue, an increase of 287,565*l.*; circulation active, decrease of 21,400*l.*; circulation passive, increase of 779,095*l.*; other deposits, increase 731,185*l.*; Government securities in banking department, no change; other securities in banking department, increase 1,233,708*l.*; coin and bullion in both departments, increase 249,241*l.*; seven-day and other bills, decrease 17,614*l.*; the rest, increase 10,223*l.*; and notes in reserve, increase 282,605*l.* The total reserve of notes and coin in the banking department now stands at 10,249,445*l.*, against 9,966,274*l.* in the preceding week, showing an increase of 283,171*l.*

The Blakely Ordnance Company's letters of allotment were issued on Thursday, by Messrs. Clench, Smith, and Co., financial agents, of Royal Exchange-buildings. The list was closed at one time to-day touched 87*½*, closing 85*½* to 86, arising from the result to the applicants.

At the South Australian Banking Company meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the Borokai Tea Company meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was declared.

The City of Milan Improvements Company will close their transfer-books on July 7, for a week, to pay the 7 per cent. interest, payable during the construction of the works.

The Imperial Gas Company will reduce the price of their gas 6d. per 1000 to 10s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet—on July 1.
The Panama Railway Company has obtained the re-opening of the dis-continuation in the Colombian Legislature relative to the transfer of the Government reserved rights to the company, and has this time carried the Bill through, in face of a rather strong opposition. Strenuous exertions are being made to secure an effective opposition in the Senate, but the company have great hopes of success.

With reference to the market for American securities, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports as follows:—The London market for American securities has, during the past week, been characterised by considerable animation and buoyancy. United States Government Bonds have been in request on home account, and a rise of 5 per cent. has been established since our last. There have been numerous buyers of a good variety of Illinois shares, which at one time to-day touched 87*½*, closing 85*½* to 86, arising from the result to the applicants. Erie shares, notwithstanding the want of confidence in the management of the company, have advanced 3*½*. The enquiry for the various securities of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway still continues, the bonds being scarce, and the subscribers finding daily investors. (We may refer those interested in American securities to an elaborate description of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which appears in the Supplement to this day's Journal.)

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals during the week reached 97 ships only. The demand for all descriptions of coal has been good, and a complete clearance effected at from 8d. to 6d. per ton advance on house coals, and at last week's currency for Hartley's and manufacturers'. Hetton Walstead, 17s. 9d.; Haswell Walstead, 17s. 3d.; Kellow Walstead, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Walstead, 15s. 6d.; Tanstall Walstead, 15s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 16s. 3d.; Buddle's West Hartley, 16s.; Holywell Main, 15s.; Wylam Moor, 15s.—Unsold, nil: 30 ships at sea.

PRIZES FOR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The American Iron and Steel Association have, upon the proposition of Mr. A. C. May, of Milwaukee, taken a step which might be very advantageously followed in this country, in order to encourage the exertions of the ingenious to produce a really efficient substitute for manual labour in coal hewing. It was resolved "That the executive committee of this association are hereby authorised to investigate and report at the next quarterly meeting the expediency of offering such inducements or suggestions to inventors and machinists as shall furnish a practical machine for mining coal and iron ore."

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.—There seems to be a great expansion in the demand for British machinery this year. In the four months ending April 30, the value of the steam-engines exported rose to 707,311*l.*, as compared with 424,699*l.* in the corresponding period of 1864, and 503,293*l.* in the corresponding period of 1863. The demand has greatly increased from Egypt and Australia, but has declined from India. The value of the other machinery sent abroad this year has also greatly increased, having amounted, to April 30, to 1,012,627*l.*, as compared with 827,178*l.* in the corresponding date of 1864, and 655,101*l.* to the corresponding date of 1863. The growth in the demand for general British machinery seems almost universal. This branch of the export trade of Great Britain has immensely increased in importance of late years. Thus, the value of the steam-engines sent abroad in 1850 was 423,977*l.*; in 1851, 403,637*l.*; in 1852, 338,222*l.*; in 1853, 458,376*l.*; in 1854, 566,768*l.*; in 1855, 883,370*l.*; in 1856, 819,067*l.*; in 1857, 1,069,249*l.*; in 1858, 1,097,278*l.*; in 1859, 1,238,333*l.*; in 1860, 1,238,333*l.*; in 1861, 1,258,164*l.*; in 1862, 1,624,876*l.*; in 1863, 1,595,036*l.*; and in 1864, 1,626,342*l.* The value of the other machinery exported in 1850 was 618,189*l.*; in 1851, 764,974*l.*; in 1852, 713,184*l.*; in 1853, 1,527,160*l.*; in 1854, 1,364,092*l.*; in 1855, 1,359,796*l.*; in 1856, 1,897,866*l.*; in 1857, 2,814,420*l.*; in 1858, 2,502,074*l.*; in 1859, 1,737,901*l.*; in 1860, 2,599,488*l.*; in 1861, 2,955,506*l.*; in 1862, 2,467,797*l.*; in 1863, 2,772,976*l.*; and in 1864, 3,227,848*l.* This year a further considerable increase appears likely to be attained.

WELSH GOLD MINING MADE PROFITABLE.—The obstacles which have hitherto been encountered in the attempt profitably to extract the precious metals from the gold ores of Wales, owing to the "sickening" of the mercury by the sulphur, &c., present, are now on the point of being overcome by the modification of the old common salt process, just introduced by Mr. Crookes, at the Castell Carn Dochan and neighbouring mine. For some years past the evil complained of has been remedied in California by the judicious use of common salt (chloride of sodium); but Mr. Crookes conceives a greater advantage to result from the use of the sodium in the metallic state, in which form it may now be obtained in large quantities at 1s. per lb. It had previously been considered that the chlorine in the salt played quite as important a part in the cleaning of the mercury as the sodium, and the consequence has been that the use of common salt has been general, owing to its cheapness, except where chlorine could be obtained from an almost waste product at a merely nominal price. The discovery that metallic sodium will alone accomplish the object in view entitles Mr. Crookes to the greatest credit for research, and his opinion of the injurious effects of the chlorine has likewise the merit of novelty. It may be hoped that Gold Mining in Wales will now prove a brilliant success.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—In 1851, when the discovery of gold in Australia was made, the value of the gold exported was 2,064,783*l.* in 1852, 2,064,783*l.* in 1853, 2,064,783*l.* in 1854, 2,064,783*l.* in 1855, 2,064,783*l.* in 1856, 2,064,783*l.* in 1857, 2,064,783*l.* in 1858, 2,064,783*l.* in 1859, 2,064,783*l.* in 1860, 2,064,783*l.* in 1861, 2,064,783*l.* in 1862, 2,064,783*l.* in 1863, 2,064,783*l.* in 1864, 2,064,783*l.* in 1865, 2,064,783*l.* in 1866, 2,064,783*l.* in 1867, 2,064,783*l.* in 1868, 2,064,783*l.* in 1869, 2,064,783*l.* in 1870, 2,064,783*l.* in 1871, 2,064,783*l.* in 1872, 2,064,783*l.* in 1873, 2,064,783*l.* in 1874, 2,064,783*l.* in 1875, 2,064,783*l.* in 1876, 2,064,783*l.* in 1877, 2,064,783*l.* in 1878, 2,064,783*l.* in 1879, 2,064,783*l.* in 1880, 2,064,783*l.* in 1881, 2,064,783*l.* in 1882, 2,064,783*l.* in 1883, 2,064,783*l.* in 1884, 2,064,783*l.* in 1885, 2,064,783*l.* in 1886, 2,064,783*l.* in 1887, 2,064,783*l.* in 1888, 2,064,783*l.* in 1889, 2,064,783*l.* in 1890, 2,064,783*l.* in 1891, 2,064,783*l.* in 1892, 2,064,783*l.* in 1893, 2,064,783*l.* in 1894, 2,064,783*l.* in 1895, 2,064,783*l.* in 1896, 2,064,783*l.* in 1897, 2,064,783*l.* in 1898, 2,064,783*l.* in 1899, 2,064,783*l.* in 1900, 2,064,783*l.* in 1901, 2,064,783*l.* in 1902, 2,064,783*l.* in 1903, 2,064,783*l.* in 1904, 2,064,783*l.* in 1905, 2,064,783*l.* in 1906, 2,064,783*l.* in 1907, 2,064,783*l.* in 1908, 2,064,783*l.* in 1909, 2,064,783*l.* in 1910, 2,064,783*l.* in 1911, 2,064,783*l.* in 1912, 2,064,783*l.* in 1913, 2,064,783*l.* in 1914, 2,064,783*l.* in 1915, 2,064,783*l.* in 1916, 2,064,783*l.* in 1917, 2,064,783*l.* in 1918, 2,064,783*l.* in 1919, 2,064,783*l.* in 1920, 2,064,783*l.* in 1921, 2,064,783*l.* in 1922, 2,064,783*l.* in 1923, 2,064,783*l.* in 1924, 2,064,783*l.* in 1925, 2,064,783*l.* in 1926, 2,064,783*l.* in 1927, 2,064,783*l.* in 1928, 2,064,783*l.* in 1929, 2,064,783*l.* in 1930, 2,064,783*l.* in 1931, 2,064,783*l.* in 1932, 2,064,783*l.* in 1933, 2,064,783*l.* in 1934, 2,064,783*l.* in 1935, 2,064,783*l.* in 1936, 2,064,783*l.* in 1937, 2,064,783*l.* in 1938, 2,064,783*l.* in 1939, 2,064,783*l.* in 1940, 2,064,783*l.* in 1941, 2,064,783*l.* in 1942, 2,064,783*l.* in 1943, 2,064,783*l.* in 1944, 2,064,783*l.* in 1945, 2,064,783*l.* in 1946, 2,064,783*l.* in 1947, 2,064,783*l.* in 1948, 2,064,783*l.* in 1949, 2,064,783*l.* in 1950, 2,064,783*l.* in 1951, 2,064,783*l.* in 1952, 2,064,783*l.* in 1953, 2,064,783*l.* in 1954, 2,064,783*l.* in 1955, 2,064,783*l.* in 1956, 2,064,783*l.* in 1957, 2,064,783*l.* in 1958, 2,064,783*l.* in 1959, 2,064,783*l.* in 1960, 2,064,783*l.* in 1961, 2,064,783*l.* in 1962, 2,064,783*l.* in 1963, 2,064,783*l.* in 1964, 2,064,783*l.* in 1965, 2,064,783*l.* in 1966, 2,064,783*l.* in 1967, 2,064,783*l.* in 1968, 2,064,783*l.* in 1969, 2,064,783*l.* in 1970, 2,064,783*l.* in 1971, 2,064,783*l.* in 1972, 2,064,783*l.* in 1973, 2,064,783*l.* in 1974, 2,064,783*l.* in 1975, 2,064,783*l.* in 1976, 2,064,783*l.* in 1977, 2,064,783*l.* in 1978, 2,064,783*l.* in 1979, 2,064,783*l.* in 1980, 2,064,783*l.* in 1981, 2,064,783*l.* in 1982, 2,064,783*l.* in 1983, 2,064,783*l.* in 1984, 2,064,783*l.* in 1985, 2,064,783*l.* in 1986, 2,064,783*l.* in 1987, 2,064,783*l.* in 1988, 2,064,783*l.* in 1989, 2,064,783*l.* in 1990, 2,064,783*l.* in 1991, 2,064,783*l.* in 1992, 2,064,783*l.* in 1993, 2,064,783*l.* in 1994, 2,064,783*l.* in 1995, 2,064,783*l.* in 1996, 2,064,783*l.* in 1997, 2,064,783*l.* in 1998, 2,064,783*l.* in 1999, 2,064,783*l.* in 2000, 2,064,783*l.* in 2001, 2,064,783*l.* in 2002, 2,064,783*l.* in 2003, 2,064,783*l.* in 2004, 2,064,783*l.* in 2005, 2,064,783*l.* in 2006, 2,064,783*l.* in 2007, 2,064,783*l.* in 2008, 2,064,783*l.* in 2009, 2,064,783*l.* in 2010, 2,

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

REESE RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the shareholders' liabilities are limited to the amount of their subscription.
Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each. First issue, 10,000 shares.
Deposit on application £1 per share, and £1 on allotment.
Subsequent calls not to exceed £1 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
J. ATWELL (late Accountant-General Inland Revenue), Bedford-gardens, Kensington, S. E. CLARKE, Esq., St. Leonard's, East Sheen, Surrey.
Capt. C. COOPER, Esq., the Pryor's Bank, Fulham, S. W.
Lieut.-Col. S. A. DICKSON, M.P. (Director of the Rathfriland and Newcastle Railway Company), Grosvenor-place, S. W.; and Croome Castle, County Limerick.
Rev. WILLIAM JOHNS, M.A. (Director of the Volunteer Service and General Assurance Association), Junior Carlton Club, S. W.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS. The European Bank, 63, King William-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Harding, Patten, Whinney, and Gibbons, 9, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
BROKER. G. S. CLEMENT, Esq., 7, Copthall-court, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
SOLICITOR. George Lawrence, Esq., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—R. COURT, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—58, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

A retrospective view of the Nevada Mines shows results unparalleled in the history of metallic discoveries, and although they are yet in their infancy they have yielded, and are daily yielding, millions of capital. The unbounded wealth of Nevada is no longer an experiment, but a great and recognised fact; and the Pacific Railroad, on which one thousand men are daily employed, and for which ten millions of capital has been provided, will shortly bring its mines within a few hours of the seaport.

Austin, the principal town in this district, has by its wonderful surrounding mineral wealth summoned, as if by magic, an energetic population of several thousands to occupy a spot which two years ago could boast of an Indian wigwam only.

In July last the quartz-mills in this district employed about 80 stamps, giving an average product of more than 2500 per day to each stamp, or more than twenty times the value of a stamp in California, and this will be greatly increased when the necessary capital and machinery are introduced, for want of which many a valuable mine lies idle at the present moment.

The property which this company has contracted for consists of about 50 acres of land, containing several very valuable claims, some of which are in full operation, and making large daily returns. It is situated between Austin, London City, and Anador, close to the river, and within half a mile of the already-mentioned railroad. The success which has attended all the local companies, as also private individuals, working the silver ores on all sides of these mines is verified by official documents, and the proprietor (who has amassed a large fortune during the last eighteen months by working a few of the claims upon the property contracted to be transferred to this company) has, to show his confidence in the property of the company, agreed to receive the purchase-money in fully paid-up shares only, and to deposit these with the directors, as a guarantee for the mines, until returns are made enough to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, before which his shares are not to participate in any dividend whatever.

It is the intention of the company, besides working their own mines, to import and erect crushing-mills, and to carry on the ore-crushing business; and from reports furnished it will be seen that each mill, crushing at the rate of only 20 tons per day, and at the very low price of \$12 per ton, will yield a daily return of \$240 (equal to £48) per mill; the cost of each mill will be about £500.

The Reese River district contains a system of distinct, well-defined lodes, containing pure silver, varying from 25 to 87 per cent. It is not alone the unparalleled richness of these lodes that places them in comparison far above all other mining regions of the Pacific slope; but the gentleness of the climate, the pastoral and agricultural resources, the forests of timber, and the abundance of water (which in a country like this cannot be over-estimated), gives the section known as Reese River advantages and a superiority over all other known mining districts, whether of Mexico or of the United States.

The local demand for the precious metal being always in excess of the supply, foreign policy will in no way whatever affect the prosperity of this company; and the danger usually attached to the transport of metal from the mines to the market is completely obviated here by duly qualified resident agents, who buy (for cash) the silver when ready for exportation.

The Articles of Association, and an authentic and fully-detailed copy of the map of the district, recently taken by the Government surveyors, with reports from several eminent men can be seen at the company's offices, where further information can be obtained.

A copy from the San Francisco Stock Exchange List, dated 3d December, 1884, shows the selling prices of shares belonging to a few mines situated in the neighbourhood of the Reese River Mines, as follows:—

	Original price per foot.	Present price per foot after 18 months working.
The Ballou (G.H.)	\$162	
The Hale and Norcross	410	
The Sierra Buttes	600	
The Empire (M. and M.)	550	
The Crown Point	750	

There are a great many more making fabulous returns, and not to be bad in the market; of these, one, the Fortuna, 30 ft. in width, shows an assay of \$13,000 silver per ton. The directors pledge themselves that every bona fide application shall have an allotment in proportion to the total applications received.

Prospectuses, with forms of application annexed, may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and at the offices of the company.

In the event of no allotment the deposit-money will be returned in full.

REESE RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that this COMPANY'S OFFICES ARE REMOVED FROM 75 TO 58, OLD BROAD STREET.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD,

the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.
£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week while laid up by Injury, secured by an Annual Payment of from £5 to £5 5s.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Office.

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,

MANCHESTER.

Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY AND CO. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.
The Circular for June will contain special reports on Wheal Buller, East Jane, South Wheal Frances, and North Downs.
Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 50,000 PREFERENCE SHARES, BEING THE BALANCE OF THE CAPITAL OF

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY

not yet issued to the general public, viz., 50,000 preference shares of £5 each, bearing 8 per cent. per annum preference interest, authorised by Special Act of Parliament.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment.
No further liability of any kind, each subscriber's liability being specially limited by Act of Parliament to the amount of his subscription.

The following are the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—
The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Governor of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited)—CHAIRMAN.
CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Esq. (Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Co.), London—VICE-CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., 22, Old Broad-street, London.
FRANCIS LE BKETON, Esq., 21, Sussex-place, Regent's-park.
JOHN FENDER, Esq., M.P., Manchester (Director of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company).
EDWARD MOORE, Esq., Liverpool.

SAMUEL GUNNEY, Esq., M.P., 68, Lombard-street, London (Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.).
EDWARD CROPPER, Esq., Swaylands, near Fenchurch (Director of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company).
Capt. A. T. HAMILTON, 12, Bolton-row, Piccadilly.

G. P. BIDDER, Esq., 24, Great George-street, Westminster, Director of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, and late President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Sir EDWARD CUNARD, Bart., Old Broad-street, London.

HONORARY DIRECTOR—W. H. Stephenson, Esq., late Official Director on this board on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and now Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.
ELECTRICIAN—Cromwell F. Varley, Esq.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., F.R.S. Joseph Whitworth, Esq., F.R.S.
William Fairbairn, Esq., F.R.S., late President of the British Association.
Professor Whiststone, F.R.S.
Professor W. Thompson, F.R.S., Glasgow.
Secretary—George Seward, Esq.

OFFICES.—12, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, E.C.

The distribution of these shares will be made as nearly as possible as follows:—
10,000 shares will be appropriated to applicants who are shareholders in the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).
10,000 shares will be appropriated to applicants who are shareholders in the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited).
10,000 shares will be appropriated to applicants who are shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

10,000 shares will be appropriated to applicants who are shareholders in the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), and
10,000 shares will be appropriated amongst the general public.

The above numbers are so far approximate as to be subject to reduction or increase according to the total number of applications made, it being the intention, however, that each applicant shall receive an allotment.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street, London.
The Anglo Bank of London, Prince-street, E.C.
The Union and Mercantile Bank (Limited), Nicholas-lane, London.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street, London.
The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its branches in Ireland.
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and its branches in Scotland.
The Consolidated Bank, London and Manchester.
Messrs. J. B. and Co., Liverpool.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 9, Angel-court, E.C., London.
Messrs. Foster, Braithwaite, and Co., 27, Austin-friars.
Messrs. Taitton and Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. Shore and Kirk, Manchester.
Messrs. McEwen and Auld, Glasgow.

Of all the enterprises of a commercial character, none have ever excited so much attention and interest as that of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The reason of this is perfectly obvious, the immense political importance of the company, as well as the enormous profit to be anticipated by its shareholders, together with the scientific interest attached to it, combining to a degree not found in any enterprise having commercial profit for its legitimate end.

An enterprise so important, and now become so comparatively easy to accomplish, appeals not only to the great commercial interests of Europe and America, but to the sympathies of all classes in both countries; its benefits to peace and civilisation it is impossible to estimate.

The near approach of the period when the cable is to be laid is already the cause of much excitement among all who are aware of the fact.

The date for the Great Eastern steam-ship's departure with the cable is actually fixed for the 8th July, about a fortnight from the present date, and it is not too much to say that from the hour of her leaving the whole continent of Europe and America will be intent upon watching her progress. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has testified his warm interest in the undertaking by personally inspecting the cable on board the Great Eastern about three weeks ago.

The exceptional character of the undertaking is further shown by Her Majesty's Government granting the service of two of Her Majesty's men-of-war steamers, the *Terrible* and the *Sphinx*, to accompany the *Great Eastern*, and assist in the operation of laying the cable.

In calculating the rate of profit of this undertaking, of course, everything depends upon the scale of charges adopted for the transmission of messages; the first tariff agreed to with Her Majesty's Government was fixed at 2s. 6d. per word, subsequently increased to 5s. per word, but as the time arrived when the cable would be ready for actual use, it was seen that the mass of business this company would immediately find offered to it would so far neutralise the benefit of it by completely choking the line, that a representation to the Lords of the Treasury within the last few days on the subject has led their lordships to consent to the company, until last Sept. next, experimentally "charging," without restriction, such rates for messages as the company may, on full consideration, deem reasonable and proper; and it is fully expected that by this arrangement the net profit will reach one million sterling per annum.

The capital of the company is composed as follows, viz.:—
£100,000 8 per cent. debentures.
£500,000 eight per cent. preference shares (of which the present issue forms the balance).
£500,000 ordinary shares.

The amount required to pay 5 per cent. interest on £10,000 debentures is £5,000 per annum.
The amount required to pay the preference dividend of 8 per cent. on £500,000 (of which the present issue forms the balance) is 40,000 "
The amount required to pay 4 per cent. on £500,000 ordinary capital is 20,000 "

Making a total of £75,000 per annum.
Leaving £225,000 per annum surplus income. Half the amount of any revenue above the said £75,000 is available for yearly bonus to the holders of the said 8 per cent. preference shares. Therefore, on the above-mentioned calculation the total available dividend and bonus would amount to about 76 per cent. per annum, in addition to the 8 per cent. preference as above, making an estimated total dividend of 84 per cent. per annum on these preference shares, leaving, after deduction of even 20 per cent. for formation of a reserve fund for laying down a new cable, 64 per cent. dividend, of which 8 per cent. would be preferential dividend, secured by Act of Parliament.

What the price of these shares will be a month hence, with such prospects, it is difficult to say, especially as the figures above given do not. In the opinion of persons competent to judge, at all represent the maximum probable receipts; but taking them as the basis for calculation, and considering the continued demand there must be for messages, consequent upon the ever increasing business between the continent of Europe, England, and America, and bearing in mind that this cable will complete the line of telegraph between San Francisco and India, it is not improbable that, by the time that telegraphic communication between England and America is an accomplished fact, these shares may be worth £20, or £15 premium per share.

From the phalanx of talent existing in the scientific advisers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and from the fact that the laying of the cable has been entrusted exclusively to the eminent contracting company who have had charge of the manufacture of it, and whose staff of engineers and electricians have successfully laid most of the existing cables, whether laid in deep or shallow seas, it may well be believed that every precaution has been taken to ensure the successful laying of this cable. This achieved, the only task to be done is to ensure that the high value which everyone acquainted with the undertaking places thereat is removed. This risk, however, may easily be assessed when it is mentioned that leading insurance companies and Lloyd's have underwritten policies embracing every risk of laying, insulation, &c., at 25 guineas per cent., showing their confidence in the result anticipated.

Finally, the directors of the several companies interested in the enterprise fully anticipate being able to report each day during the laying the favourable progress all believe in, and of the success of an undertaking which all look upon as a national work.

It will be seen from the proposed allotment of the shares that the distribution of them is intended to be made upon as wide a basis as possible, so as to give the whole of the applicants the assurance of receiving an allotment, and of being permitted to join an unexampled commercially profitable, as well as politically important, undertaking.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), ALFRED LOWE, Esq., secretary, at their offices, 17 and 18, Cornhill, E.C., London; or of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Esq., secretary, at their offices, 27, Lombard-street; also of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, GEORGE SAWARD, Esq., secretary, at their offices, 12, St. Helen's-place, E.C., London; or of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited), W. SHUTER, Esq., secretary, at their offices, 54, Old Broad-street; or of the brokers or bankers; but no application will be entertained unless the sum of £1 per share on application has been paid to one of the company's bankers on the number applied for. Every applicant will receive an allotment, but should a less number be allotted than is asked for, the amount paid will be applied towards the £1 per share due on those allotted.—London, June 19, 1885.

EIGHT PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Issue of 50,000 shares, £5 each.

To the directors of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the Bank the sum of £1 per share on 8 per cent. preference shares of £5 each in the Atlantic Telegraph Company above mentioned, I request you will allot me shares in the said company, upon the terms of the prospectus issued by you, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £4 per share thereon due on allotment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
Name and surname in full _____
Usual signature _____
Profession, trade, or occupation _____
Residence _____
Dated June, 1885. * Insert banker's name.

ISSUE OF 50,000 EIGHT PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES IN THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited) hereby give notice that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the above shares will CLOSE on TUESDAY NEXT,

the 27th inst., at Four o'clock, for LONDON APPLICATIONS, and on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at Twelve o'clock, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.
By order of the Court, ALFRED LOWE, Sec.

17 and 18, Cornhill, London, June 21, 1885.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the *Transactions* filed on receipt: it is then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SEPARATION OF COPPER AND LEAD.—Can any reader tell me, through the *Journal*, the best way to separate copper and lead when mixed in about equal quantities, the lode, whether by washing or smelting? Supposing the copper to contain some in smelting the ore, will the silver leave the copper and run into the lead? which is the best kind of furnace—a cupola or a reverberatory one?—*W. H. B.*

MECHANICAL DRAWING, AND LADDERS.—The suggestion of Lord Kinnaird, in relation to the Cornish shafts being crooked and lowering the men from metal ladders, is a very barbarous system of ladders at present in use, is objected to on the ground that the Cornish shafts being crooked no mechanical arrangement could be put in place; but I cannot think that this objection is a valid one, for it is in practice followed that, because a plumb line will not drop straight from the top to the bottom of the shaft, therefore ladders must be used. Why could not a railway be laid on one side of the shaft, with the rails so high that the periphery of the wheel would work on the inside of the rails instead of the top? If the shaft inclined a little to the better—the railway would stand all the firmer, as it would, of course, be on the lower side. As to the breakage of ropes, I should, of course, be glad to see should have a compressed air engine on the skip itself, and have that engine stop between the rails and the skip wheels; a safety-catch could easily be applied to the skip if the air engine failed to act. If such contrivance could be applied, it would be a great improvement on the present system, and would be a great improvement on the present system, and would be a great improvement on the present system.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND GUARD.—Can any of your readers tell whether any of the great railway companies have yet adopted either of the two inventions for communication between passengers and guard, and, if so, what system has been adopted? In the report of the inquest upon the recent accident on the South-Eastern line, I observed that the guard stated in his evidence that he was of communication with the engine driver were perished, but I have never seen the existence of any similar communication between the passengers and the guard. I admit that in the case in question the good resulting would not have been great, if the guard's van and engine could be connected I cannot see why the advantage should not as readily be extended to the whole train.—*F. H.*

DOLLAR COVE.—If persons about to embark their money in search of that which is lost at Gullwaloo a century since will apply to me, I may be able to assist them. Such information as I possess, having at one time contemplated a similar attempt.—*W. E. COXING: Mining Office, Tavistock.*

EAST CARN BREA.—It is to be hoped that the letter of "A Holder of Many Shares" last week's *Journal*, will at length stir up the shareholders in this company to more for themselves in future, instead of leaving everything to the management, by which means they will, no doubt, soon discover the value of large past and present returns, they receive no dividend, and their property daily depreciates in market value. As to the dismissal of Capt. Glinville, whether or otherwise, it would appear that a meeting of, I presume, shareholders, was called months since thought proper to discontinue his services, "when the committee had him restored," and that a similar course is about to be re-acted. If the committee is to exist between the shareholders and their committee, or between the shareholders who do attend meetings, and, doubtless, to the best of their ability for the general benefit, and those who do not, the sooner a sweeping change is made the better, or when it is too late it might be discovered that unity is impossible.—*VICE VENERA.*

SILVER MOUNTAIN.—The machinery on the mine has been seized and sold, and has been forfeited by the landlord. It is stated that the sum realised by the sale will nearly, if not quite, satisfy all claims at the mine.

MINING SPECULATION.—The following remarks seem well-timed, and will come to many a speculator:—"The fearful depression in our tin mines has produced of confidence, and an amount of extreme caution; but much of the mischief is attributable to those unprincipled men who, for the sake of a few shillings, have induced honourable, but incautious, investors to buy stock, either directly or selling at extravagant prices. Hence outsiders throw up their shares in determined never again to purchase; and thus legitimate adventuring is brought to a standstill."—*CAUTION.*

ABERHAWYD IRONWORKS.—Your correspondent, who recommends the appointment of Chairman as liquidator, must evidently be a friend of the directors, and not of the shareholders. When directors have paid away 75,000l. of the shareholders' money issued 75,000l. worth of debentures, and borrowed 24,000l. of their bankers, and they have obtained absolutely nothing, I think it is quite time to remove the management into more able hands.—*ONE WHO KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT THE MATTER.*

YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.—I dare say there are many of my fellow-countrymen, like myself, are quite unable to judge between the conflicting statements of "bears" and "bulls," which have reduced the market value of our property to a shadow. Will you allow me to suggest to them the selection and dispatch to the mine of a really trustworthy professional agent, on whose reports we might either give up or wait till times give us a railway, or suspend altogether? I should suppose 1000l. would be ample to secure and send on a reliable agent, and what a small amount compared to our present loss?—*A. H. HOLDEN or THOMAS HENRY STANT.*

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The paper by Mr. John Sewell, of the Great Western Railway, on Steam-Boiler Explosions and the Explosive Force of highly-heated Water, published by the British Association by Dr. Fairbairn, was printed in a Supplement to the *Journal* of Nov. 25, 1884.

CHILIAN MINING AND TRADING COMPANY.—Nearly a year since, depending on the spectability of two or three of the directors, I applied for a few shares in the company. The promoters pledged themselves to return the whole of the deposit, if the affair were not carried out. After lying dormant some months, in view of a circular was issued, stating that "very shortly," on the settlement of a matter of detail, the money would be returned. Since then, even in answer to enquiries, thing definite has been heard of the affair. Probably other of your readers are in a similar position. Can we not, by acting together, induce a settlement?—*A. H. HOLDEN or THOMAS HENRY STANT.*

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—I have received the report of the committee appointed at the last general meeting, containing such grave news, as to the affairs of the company—indeed, showing that the directors were paying large sums of money to promoters, and otherwise misapplying the property of the shareholders. Surely, if this is the case, the present constitution of the company should be altered, and those directors whose complicity in irregularities has proved so disastrous, if not made to refund the money so misapplied. Should others to act with them is quite out of the question until they have cleared themselves of such charges as those contained in the reports.—*A. SHAKELTON.*

ERRATUM.—In last week's *Journal* we reported, amongst the Foreign Arrivals, 75 tons of slab copper and 123 tons of regulus for H. Bath and Son, and 100 tons of ore for Richardson and Son, ex Antonio Vincent, whereas the entire cargo was Elford, Williams, and Co.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 24, 1885.

THE COLLIERIES OF SOUTH WALES—THE NEATH AND COAL COMPANY.

The well-known legal adviser of the discontented colliers in the Midland and Northern counties of England has recently attempted to exercise his operations, and to induce the colliers of South Wales to themselves of his disinterested services. His profound knowledge of law, his irresistible eloquence, and his consummate tact, were claimed by his conductors. The oppressed coal hewers were told that thousands of pounds per annum he received from one or more of the collieries in the Principality was suggested as an infallible cure for the ills the colliers are heirs to. Somehow or other the Welshmen were to comprehend, and still slower to appreciate, the hints thus thrown out by their consideration. They did not know that "their masters were oppressors," and that it was necessary to keep a "standing army" to defend them from the aggressions of their employers. Nay more, of them imagined that the adoption of such a course was much more likely to give rise to causeless dissension and mistrust, as well as to other prevailing strikes, than to promote that harmony and good feeling which prevail between masters and men in South Wales. Owing to the circumstance the "Attorney-General's" success in this district has been such as to attract especial notice, or to give him just cause for congratulation. Where he is unable to catch large fish it would seem he does not disdain to bait his hook for minnows. He was frequently having a real bite by some of these small fry at Neath, but, to the mortification of himself and his admirers, he was unable to land one of the smallest of minnows. His loudly-vaunted skill and address were proved, and a more complete failure has been rarely witnessed.

So far as we can ascertain the circumstances attending his recent visit to South Wales were as follows:—Five or six months since the Neath and Coal Company, which belongs to the Neath and Coal Company, insisted upon a whole day's wages for a half-day's work. This absurd demand was, of course, resisted by the owners. The hewers, or cutters, then threatened to refuse to work. The hewers, or cutters, then threatened to refuse to work unless the boys employed as hauliers were paid all they demanded. This the owners would not accede, and most of the hewers struck. Subsequently the hewers applied to the owners for a discharge of 2000 men.

they might be relieved from the responsibility attendant on their leaving their work without giving the customary one month's notice, and that they might be enabled to obtain employment elsewhere. The owners granted their request, and gave them a discharge-note, simply stating the fact that the men had left the employment of the Neath Abbey Coal Company without notice. Other and irrelevant matters were introduced into the case, and it is unnecessary to notice, as they were promptly discarded from the consideration of the Court by the learned Judge.

The readers of the Journal will, doubtless, be sadly puzzled to discover any grounds for an action against the owners for a breach of contract; and there are few persons gifted with common sense, but without the high legal attainments of the colliers' attorney, that could for one moment entertain such a preposterous notion; yet they succeeded in obtaining ten clients among these poor colliers, and forthwith commenced ten actions against the owners in the Neath County Court. The trial occurred at Neath, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., before Judge BAGSHAW, where the "Attorney-General" appeared for the colliers, and Mr. TRIPP, of Swansea, for the Neath Abbey Coal Company. The Town-hall was crowded to excess by the owners, managers of, and others interested in, collieries, but chiefly by the working colliers of the neighbourhood. One case only was tried, the other nine having been reserved. No case that has come before this Court, since its first establishment, has excited so general and deep an interest as this has done. The main attraction was the desire to see and listen to the much-talked of eloquence of the colliers' advocate, and even that gentleman himself could have scarcely wished for a greater or better opportunity of display. Few men seeking popularity from the industrial classes but would have used the occasion to some purpose. Not so "Mr. Attorney-General." If he had the power to please, he studiously avoided recourse to it. If he can enchant the ear with mellifluous periods, having recourse to the judgment by logical argument, it is difficult to imagine why he ignored both the one and the other. If he be well versed in the practice and knowledge of the law, it was odd that he should have been at direct issue with the learned Judge on the bench on every point that was raised. The one or the other must have been egregiously in the wrong, and it may be safely suspected it was not the learned gentleman on the bench. The clear, decisive, and able judgment delivered by the Court, which was only consistent with sound law but with common sense, will, we think, be more good than these groundless and vexatious prosecutions have done harm. The following are a few extracts from the judgment of the Court:—

"The question he would have to decide would be upon a question of law upon an admitted statement of facts: the law of simple contract admitted on all sides. He must say that it was only by the admission of Mr. Tripp, the defendants' attorney, that he was able to try the case at all, for it was clear that the colliery was not mentioned in the beginning to the end of the pleadings."—"There was a contract to work upon a month's notice on either side, and it was put an end to."—"The men met together, and came to the conclusion to go, and by their own deliberate act, and by their own deliberate will, determined that it was better to take their chance and seek work elsewhere. They sought their discharge, and obtained it, and the Neath Abbey Coal Company was relieved from its obligation."—"The discharge was a good discharge, and the men could not have been brought before a bench of magistrates for leaving their work without giving notice. It was, therefore, clear that the men could not recover one farthing upon any breach of contract, for by the acceptance of this discharge, without any protest, they put an end to any obligation of the Neath Abbey Coal Company, and the verdict would, therefore, be for the defendants."

The facts are so unequivocal that it is difficult to conceive how any solicitor could for one moment entertain the notion that an action for a breach of contract could be sustained, and it is still more inexplicable that a professional man should risk his reputation by advising poor, uneducated men to enter into such a hopeless legal contest with their employers. The "Attorney-General" appeared conscious of his unenviable position when he stated that he had "been advised" as to the course he had pursued. In summing up the Judge alluded to this attempt to transfer the responsibility to other shoulders, and said that if advice had been taken all he could say was that it was very bad advice. In this opinion we entirely concur. It was clearly understood by the Court, as well as by the plaintiffs and defendants, that the verdict in one case should rule the whole. When that verdict was given the plaintiffs declined to abide by the previous understanding, on the pretence that they wished for time to consider what course to pursue. The Neath Abbey Company have already been put to considerable expense, and have suffered some loss, as well as great inconvenience, in consequence of these proceedings; and it is really a perversion of justice that a gentleman in the legal profession should have the power to inflict such injuries, and that the parties thus harassed should have no remedy. The whole ten cases are precisely alike, and the decision in one case is, in fact, in fact, not in form, substantially a decision on the whole. Yet they have the power to try the remaining nine cases, and may do it. It is obvious that there is not the most remote chance of their obtaining a verdict—of this even they must now be convinced, yet it is far from being certain that this will influence them. It is to be hoped that the colliers themselves will see the inutilty of countenancing such abortive and annoying proceedings, and be content to receive "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." If they need legal advice, let them obtain it by all means, but let it be good advice, and not like that mentioned by the learned Judge; the one will not cost more than the other, whilst good advice will shield them from entering into worse than useless litigation with their employers; that which is bad would induce them unwittingly to become parties to proceedings which, whilst annoying to their employers, cannot but be highly injurious to themselves.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING IRON, &c.

Mr. CHARLES TELLIER, the inventor of the Ammonia Motor Engine on Monday, addressed to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, a note relative to the melting of wrought or pure iron, the production of oxygen, the reduction of oxide of iron, and the economic production of ammoniacal gas. With pure iron fused and cast into moulds, we not only get rid of the inconvenience caused by the brittleness of cast-iron of commerce, and the consequent increase in dimensions of pieces of machinery, so important in traction-machines, where lightness is necessary, but we can obtain directly, at a reduced cost, pieces of mechanism in malleable iron, which cannot be furnished at present except at high prices. His intention is not to completely replace forged pieces by casting of the pure metal, as there are numerous instances in which the hammer is necessary to compress the molecules and increase its tenacity; yet, even in these cases, there will be an advantage in casting ingots or pieces of pure iron of shape appropriate to their future use, leaving nothing to be done by the hammer but molecular compression. As it is almost impossible in our common furnaces by the ordinary fuel consumed to obtain a degree of heat sufficient to melt pure iron, Mr. TELLIER proposes to use as fuel iron burned in oxygen gas in appropriate furnaces, whereby he can obtain a degree of heat hitherto unattained in practice on a large scale.

How he proposes to furnish the oxygen, and also to utilise the residue of this combustion by the reduction of the oxide produced, are explained in the communication. To raise a ton of iron to the temperature of 1700° centigrade (3092° Fahr.) requires about 220,000 calories, or metric units of heat (578.180 English units). Iron burned in oxygen disengages, according to DULONG, 4327 calories per kilogramme of oxygen consumed; or, according to DESPREZ, 5325 calories. Taking the lowest figure, and admitting as the result of the combustion the production of the oxide Fe₂O₃, it is plain that 61 kilogrammes of oxygen and 134 kilogrammes of iron must be employed to produce the heating effect required. The oxide thus formed will contain in store a quantity of caloric proportional to the temperature of the furnace; the conductivity of the walls entails also a loss of heat. Taking these circumstances into consideration, he estimates in round numbers at 300 kilogrammes the quantity of oxide formed by melting 1000 kilogrammes of iron—32.77 kilogrammes of oxygen and 217.33 kilogrammes of iron to be burned.

By reason of the high temperature obtained (which may attain 6000° centigrade, or 10,832° Fahr.), it is possible to obtain pure iron in such a degree of fluidity as to be available for the purposes above mentioned; this degree of heat will, moreover, permit iron to be alloyed with other metals capable of improving its quality; in this operation all the metalloids which the iron may contain are burned and driven off through the volatility of the products they form with oxygen; consequently, cast-iron of an inferior quality, capable of being transformed into iron of ordinary quality.

Mr. TELLIER proposes to furnish the oxygen necessary for the combustion of the iron by passing a current of hydrochloric acid gas and dry air over pumice, heated to redness in a proper apparatus. The hydrogen of the acid uniting with the oxygen of the air forms water, while the nitrogen and chlorine, easily separable, are set at liberty. If, on the contrary, a mixture of chlorine and steam be passed through a red-hot tube the decomposition is reversed—the chlorine combines with the hydrogen, and the oxygen is set free. Profiting by this double phenomenon, and the properties special to each of these bodies, Mr. TELLIER proposes to establish

a circuit in which the chlorine, after having decomposed the water, and put the oxygen at liberty, is brought back to its natural state, to serve for another decomposition. The decomposing element, chlorine, is reproduced continually, and it is the air, by the medium of water, which furnishes the oxygen for these operations. Instead of estimating the quantity of oxide of iron produced in melting a ton of wrought-iron at 300 kilogrammes, above stated, he allows for the additional oxide formed by a quantity of iron consumed to give the heat necessary for the second part of the process, and takes as a round sum 600 kilogrammes instead of 300 kilogrammes. The reduction of the oxide is proposed to be accomplished by the aid of carbon, 100 kilogrammes of carbonic oxide absorbing 57.15 kilogrammes of oxygen before they are converted into carbonic acid. Therefore, to reduce 600 kilogrammes of oxide of iron containing 165.54 kilogrammes of oxygen, there must be present 289 kilogrammes of carbonic oxide. This he proposes to obtain by decomposing a current of carbonic acid by coal. In 289 kilogrammes of carbonic oxide there are 123.83 parts of carbon, half of which is furnished by the carbonic acid employed. This reduces the expenditure of fresh carbon to 61.92 kilogrammes, or, taking into account the cinders and scoria, to 70 kilogrammes of coal, which will have furnished ultimately 1000 kilogrammes of wrought-iron, fused and ready to be cast; 423 kilogrammes of pure iron, reduced from the oxide; and 275 kilogrammes of nitrogen. The nitrogen he proposes to collect in a proper receptacle, and, by the aid of a current of hydrogen, to form ammoniacal gas of great purity in large quantities.

TIN,—HOW SAMPLED, ASSAYED, AND SMELTED.

The tin mines of England are confined to its south-western extremity. They are worked by two different classes of labourers, distinguished from each other by the mode in which they are remunerated for their work. One of these classes undertakes to remove a given area of ground for a fixed wage, totally irrespective of its mineral contents; the other sinks a shaft, or drives a level, of specified dimensions, being paid for the same by a percentage on the mineral contained in the ground he removes. The former class are called *tinworkmen*, the latter *tributers*. From the above two kinds of labour it results that a portion of the stuff dug from the mine is owned wholly and entirely by the adventurers, or shareholders, in the mine, while the remainder is only theirs after the miner has deducted from it the percentage for which he undertook to remove it. Now, since in a large mine there are many gangs, or parties of men as they are called in Cornwall, between whom and the shareholders contracts are entered into on tribute, and since it would be quite impossible to keep each parcel of ore separate in its passage through the innumerable stages which tin has to undergo in its cleansing, it consequently becomes necessary, as well to protect the adventurer as the tributer, to ascertain by assay the amount of black tin in each parcel before it is mixed in the common heap, to be stamped, washed, and calcined, all processes necessary to bring the ore to that condition of purity required by the tin smelter.

Having used the word *black tin*, it may be well here to explain that the term is applied to the pure black oxide of tin, in which form nearly all the tin in Cornwall occurs in nature. Well, having thus seen the necessity of ascertaining the quantity of tin in each parcel of ore, we will proceed to describe the manner in which it is arrived at, and which is termed, trying tin samples.

Each parcel of stuff which is known to contain mineral is, when brought to the surface weighed or measured, to ascertain its exact bulk or weight. Immediately this has been done a sample is carefully taken of the whole pile, and placed in a small tray, some 10 in. square. The tray is then removed to the sampling-house, and its contents emptied on to an iron plate in the floor. Then, under the superintendence of one of the mine agents, it is roughly crushed by flat hammers, and a fair sample, about one-third of the whole, taken. The rest being rejected, this one-third is replaced on the iron plate, and crushed much finer. Of it, again, taken a sample, about one-third of the whole, and the remainder again rejected. This is again and again repeated, until the sample is reduced to about half-a-pint, which quantity is placed in a small bag, with a label indicating the parcel from which it is taken, and then carried to the sampling-tryer's house. The tools of the sample tryer are a large shovel, slightly concave, with a handle fixed in it nearly parallel with its face; a large tub, almost full of water; a wooden upright, placed on one side of the tub, and fitted with little hooks to hold the shovel when resting on it; an iron mallet, with two heads for bruising the ore on the shovel; a small clay crucible; and, lastly, a low fire. The mode of procedure is as follows:—The assayer measures the dried and pulverised ore in a small cylinder, holding one-fourth of a noggin; this full, he upsets it on to his shovel, previously dried, and returns it again to the measure to ensure great accuracy; emptying it again on the shovel, he moistens it with a little water from the tub, and taking the shovel in his hand he gives it a series of movements, difficult to describe; they, however, resolve themselves into two principal actions—first, a cleansing by a rapid agitation, which imparts a rotatory motion to the liquid, and makes the muddy water run off; second, the rocking by little shakes up and down, and forth and back, which cause the heavier substances to rise toward the right edge of the shovel, the poor sand being washed to the back of the deposit, and the worthless being drawn towards the opposite side, whence it is thrown over by a shake. The ore, thus enriched, contains some rough grains; so the assayer places his shovel on the pedestal, and taking one of the heads of the mallet in his left hand, and the handle in his right, he rubs the sand vigorously. He then re-washes the assay, or, as it is termed in Cornwall, re-vans it, and drying his shovel over the fire, carefully brushes off every particle into the clay crucible. This crucible is then placed on a slow fire, and the assayer keeps continually stirring the charge, until the whole of the pyrites so commonly admixed with tin ore in nature, is destroyed, and the charge is roasted quite sweet. The roasted mineral is then replaced on the shovel, washed, bruised, re-washed, dried, and weighed. The black tin obtained is weighed by the lb. troy, and they reckon it by grains and pennyweights. Now, to deduce from the result of the assay the quantity of black tin contained in a parcel of ore, the assayer has a table calculated supposing the assay to be made on half a noggin. On this hypothesis it is generally allowed that for 9 grains found in the assay there exists 1 cwt. of black tin to 100 sacks of ore, each sack containing 12 gallons by measure. It is needless to go into the calculation, and all that need be observed is that the principle of the valuation consists in the admission of the equality of the ratios—

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ noggin of dry sand} = 9 \text{ grains.}$$

$$100 \text{ sacks of moist particles} = 1 \text{ cwt.}$$

Experience has led to the adoption of these figures, so that account may be taken of the water passing from the ore, and that there may still remain a bonus for working it.

In cases where the ore is weighed, instead of measured, the whole calculation is, of course, totally different, and certainly much more satisfactory to the miner. In this case the assayer operates on 2 ozs. avoidupoise, and weighs the black tin obtained by troy, and a table is made based on the fact that 1 gr. in the assay corresponds to 2 lbs. 8 ozs. in 1 ton of ore.

By the above process all the ores of tin in Cornwall are assayed for black tin; and by it the miner estimates the quantity of tin contained in any given piece of ground. At first sight it would seem to be a method to be practised by anyone, but it is not really so, for the washing of the ore on the shovel, termed *vanning*, requires the greatest dexterity on the part of the manipulator, or he will wash away a large quantity of tin with the refuse. In it, as in all the processes for dressing tin on the large scale, the success depends on the specific gravity of the tin ore being greater than that of the worthless matter mixed with it; but the difficulty of applying this property to the assay on a small scale on the shovel is immensely enhanced as compared with the difficulty of using it to collect the tin when in bulk and spread over large areas. In truth, without continued practice and great experience a vanner will invariably lose some ore, whilst to the initiated it is a method very accurate and trustworthy; also to the travelling miner its value can hardly be overestimated, for with his vanning shovel and crushing hammer he can roughly estimate the value of any gold or tin vein he meets with.

Now, the tin miner probably labours under greater disadvantages than any other class of miners, because he is obliged to cleanse and purify his ore to a greater extent than they are before he can sell it to the smelter. Pure black oxide of tin contains 77 per cent. of metallic tin, and unless a tin ore can be cleansed so as to contain nearly 60 per cent. of metallic tin the smelter rejects it. This is certainly a fact which has not received the attention it deserves, for the great cost of tin mining is in the expense and labour of purifying the ore after it is dug out of the mine before it is fit for the smelter. It may be safely said that no greater boon could be conferred on the tin miner than the discovery of some method of tin smelting by which the necessity of extreme purity in the ore was not an essential. When we come to speak of tin smelting we shall see that there is a me-

thod by which impure tin may be smelted, but we shall then also see that there are so many practical objections to the process that it can never be commonly adopted. It is known by some tin miners, although we believe not generally, that acid may be most successfully applied to the purification of tin ore when mixed with certain readily soluble bodies, and it is almost a wonder that its power is not more generally applied. For a long time the use of acids for this particular purpose was thought to be a great secret, and its application was rigidly, when made use of, hidden away in back sheds; now, however, it can no longer be called a secret, so that the more generally the fact is diffused the greater the boon to the miner.

[To be continued in next week's Journal.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATION

BY THOMAS REEL.

One of the difficulties met with in the extraction of gold and silver from their matrices by amalgamation is what is known amongst miners as the sickening and flouing of the mercury used for that purpose. In this state the mercury is tarnished on the surface, its amalgamating action is greatly reduced, and when triturated in the amalgamating machines it breaks up into minute particles, which will not again unite, and are carried off with the elimes, so that with many ores the loss of mercury forms a considerable item in the cost of extracting the precious metals. Mr. Crookes, F.R.S., the editor of the *Chemical News*, has, however, recently made a discovery which promises to obviate this difficulty, and prevent this great loss, and which will make his name as well known amongst the mining public as it has long been in the scientific world, for his chemical researches, and especially for his discovery of Thallium. It is, that by the simple addition of a small quantity of the metal sodium, the sickening of mercury is entirely prevented, floured mercury immediately brought together again, and the amalgamating action of ordinary mercury vastly increased. It is found that a surprisingly small amount of sodium is sufficient to effect the clearing of floured mercury. It will require a longer series of experiments than there has yet been time to carry out, to determine the smallest effectual proportion, but it has already been proved that 1-20,000th part of sodium, added to the mercury, is amply sufficient, so that this discovery has the great advantage of cheapness to recommend it. Sodium may even now be obtained in large quantities for 5s. per lb., and if a demand were to spring up for it, its price would be greatly reduced; but, calculating at the present price of the metal, and using the quantity that experiments have proved to be amply sufficient for any description of ore, the cost is a mere trifle, in comparison with the advantages gained. With the ordinary amalgamating troughs in gold mining, 120 lbs. of mercury are used to each set of four stamps, reducing 4 tons of quartz in 12 hours; and supposing the supply of sodium to be renewed every 12 hours, the cost would be less than 1d. per ton of quartz treated, which would certainly be more than covered by the loss of mercury prevented, without reference to the greater quantity of gold obtained, in consequence of the improved condition of the mercury.

Mr. Readwin, in a series of experiments at Gwynfynydd and Castell Carn Dochan Gold Mines, in North Wales, has found that when sodium is added in excess, its effect is injurious instead of beneficial. Some sodium having been placed in my hands for trial, by the discoverer of its new use, I have been able to ascertain its effect upon mercury, and also upon the different minerals usually associated with gold in lodes, and the results obtained throw considerable light upon its action, and seem to account both for its beneficial effect in small, and its prejudicial effect in large, quantities. They can, however, only be considered approximate, and more suggestive than decisive, but they are sufficient to show the great value of the use of sodium in the amalgamation of the precious metals, and indicate its probable action. The experiments were made with mercury containing 1 per cent. of sodium.

- 1.—When a little of the sodium amalgam was added to ordinary mercury the affinity of the latter for gold was greatly increased, so that when pieces of gold were dipped into it they were instantly covered with mercury, although when dipped into mercury to which no sodium had been added amalgamation was very slow, and difficult to obtain.
- 2.—Floured mercury immediately ran together into a single globule on the addition of a little sodium amalgam.
- 3.—When iron pyrites (bisulphuret of iron), magnetic iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), or copper pyrites (sulphuret of copper and iron) were triturated with sodium amalgam, the pyrites were decomposed, and on the addition of water a black precipitate of sulphuret of iron was obtained.
- 4.—Triturated with sodium amalgam—*a*. Arsenical pyrites was decomposed and arsenic amalgam formed. *b*. Galena (sulphuret of lead) was decomposed, and lead amalgam formed. *c*. Blende (sulphuret of zinc) was decomposed, and zinc amalgam formed. *d*. Litharge (oxide of lead) and white lead (carbonate of lead) were decomposed, and lead amalgam formed.

From these experiments it appears that sodium amalgam has an energetic action upon both the oxides and sulphurets, reducing both; and as the sickening and flouing of mercury is supposed to be due to the formation of the protoxide and the sulphuret of mercury its beneficial effect appears to lie in the reduction of these; but if added in excess it will, after effecting this operation, attack the ores of the baser metals, and with many of them form amalgams. The mercury then becomes loaded with the baser metals, and its action upon silver and gold is greatly reduced. When arsenical pyrites is contained in the ore treated the arsenic amalgam formed by the action of the excess of sodium floats on the surface of the mercury, and prevents the gold from coming in contact with it. It is thus seen that only sufficient sodium should be added to reduce any mineralised mercury, and to keep it in an efficient state. The quantity added, and the duration of its effect, will vary with different kinds of ore treated, as it is well known that some minerals sicken and flou the mercury much more quickly than others. The whole question of the fouling of mercury when used for amalgamation requires a much more careful chemical examination than it has yet received, and it is a matter of great importance to miners that the attention of so able a chemist as Mr. Crookes has been directed to the subject. Already a discovery of unquestionable great value has been made, which will soon be taken advantage of wherever gold is extracted from its matrix, and we can only hope that the discoverer will participate largely in the profits which will be realised by the use of his discovery.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 20.—The Coal and other kindred trades continue, on the whole, as last reported—the men are generally well employed; indeed, there is certainly a scarcity in some quarters, and the only instance of dissatisfaction I have heard of lately, so far as regards prices, is at the Cramlington Collieries, where the men have given notice for an advance amounting to from 8 to 10 per cent. It can hardly be said that the men at these works have been earning low wages, as the average during the past year has exceeded 6s. per day. Some meetings have taken place between the owners and men, and it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at without inflicting a strike on the district.

The celebrated sinker and mining engineer, Mr. Coulson (to whose sudden death reference was made in last week's Journal), was well known not only in England and Wales, but also in Germany, as the sinker of many of the most important shafts connected with coal mines. He owed his rise to eminence in his profession entirely to perseverance, great activity, and a ready genius. For sinking a deep and dangerous shaft, or driving a level, no matter what difficulties were to be met with, such as water, quicksands, &c., he was, without doubt, unrivalled, his energy and natural genius carrying him through all obstacles. In many cases which might be mentioned he executed the most difficult tasks in a very short period. He began life as a trapper-boy—that is, by keeping a door in one of the team coal pits near Gateshead, about 66 years ago, he being then about 8 years of age, and at the time of his sudden death 74 years of age. From this it will be inferred that his education was scanty enough, he was, therefore, to the fullest extent, what is termed a self-made man. When the lives of eminent pitmen are written, that of Coulson must be included in the list. The most important works he has been connected with lately are abroad, particularly in Prussia. He will be much missed by all classes of men connected with mining, in the North especially.

On Saturday an inquest was held on George Cook, who was killed at the explosion in the Five-quarter Seam at Trimdon Colliery, when, from the evidence of the overman and others, it appears that no gas was observed on the morning of the explosion, all being right and clear, the quantity of air going into the place where the explosion occurred being 4000 cubic feet per minute. The seam itself is not considered a fiery one, but, on the contrary, to produce carbonic acid gas. James Fletcher, the under-viewer, thought the gas had escaped from the top of a fall of roof. Thomas Armes believed the gas which caused the explosion had come out of the staple at one side of the way: some time since he noticed gas there—it fired and singed his hair. Mr. Atkinson, Government Inspector, submitted a report giving a full description of the workings and ventilation of the pit. As to the cause of the explosion, he attributed it to the farthest fall, which covered a space of over 40 yards, and through that fall gas had generated, either from the natural strata or been confined in some hollow in the roof, and deceased had been making towards that fall with a naked light, and on the explosion taking place, the outburst second fall took place. The report gave a satisfactory account of the ventilation of the workings. The coroner and others retired, to allow the jury to consider their verdict, and after a lengthened period it was announced that one of the Jurymen, Mr. Robert Marley, was a dissentient from the others, being convinced that the ventilation of the mine was not such as to ensure the safe working with naked lights in the Five-quarter Seam, and he would not be satisfied until four or five men, accompanied by Mr. Fletcher, the under-viewer, examined the pit. The verdict recorded by the other jurors was "Accidentally Killed." The course con-

or to the secretary, John Bowring, Esq., C.E., at the offices of the company, 82, New Broad-street, City. A large number of shares have been already subscribed, and the share list will be shortly closed.

THE LANDER SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.
First issue 15,000 shares.
Deposit on application 5s. per share, and on allotment 5s.
No further payment will be required until the statements as to the value of the property have been verified.
No call will be made exceeding 50s. per share, nor at less intervals than two months.
It is not anticipated that more than 4s. per share will be required.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE R. BIRT, Esq., Wharfedale-house, West Ham, E.—CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES HENRIAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
Colonel LE MARCHANT, Great Brunswick-street, and Senior United Service Club, late Military Secretary in Nova Scotia.
FREDERICK W. BEDGWICK, Esq., Lewisham-park, Lewisham, Director of the West Cork and Cork and Kinsale Railways.
Lieut.-Colonel TODD, late 14th Hussars, 35, Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, and Army and Navy Club.

BROKER. G. S. Herbert, Esq., 73, Old Broad-street, and Stock Exchange.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Titterton, Son, Godden, and Holmes, 34, Old Jewry.
AUDITORS. Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., 3, Moorgate-street.
W. T. Linford, Esq., 15, Moorgate-street.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. G. W. Moxon.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—73, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.

In the Times of Thursday, the 7th inst., is published a report from the British Consul at San Francisco to the Foreign Office. This report (copy of which is annexed to the prospectus) enters very fully into the gold and silver mining statistics of the States of California and Nevada, describes the remarkable extension of mining enterprise, the large additional produce of the precious metals consequent upon this, and, as an example of the success that has been attained in some cases, instances the Gould and Curry Mine (worked by a company, the shares of which are £2 paid), which at the date of the report (March, 1865) had produced £279,500, and declared dividends to the amount of £280,000, the dividend for the last month being £15 per foot (i.e. per share). The price of these £2 shares has varied from £220 to £1000 per share.

The Lander Company (State of Nevada) Silver Mining Company is established for the purchase—under certain stipulations mentioned below—of a silver mine known as Phelps' lode, and another adjoining, two and a-half miles from Lander City; of eight acres of land in Lander City, with a water frontage of 600 yards to each side of Big Creek, and having a substantially constructed stone and timber-built crushing-mill, with 40-horse-power; 20 stamps, and a sufficient number of approved reducing pans, as used by the Gould and Curry Company; 3 roasting-furnaces, blacksmith's shop, forge and tools; workman's house, 16 feet by 40 feet; 10 yoke of cattle; horses, wagons, and a quantity of chemicals; also of 1000 acres of timber and pasture land, less than three miles from Lander City.

The shares of the Washoe Company—an English company established in London a few months since, whose property is in the same State, and of the same character—command at this moment a premium of more than 100 per cent.—the shares with £3 paid now selling at upwards of 47.

The Lander City property chiefly belongs to Mr. Phelps, late member of the United States Congress, other gentlemen being interested in it, but to a smaller extent. Before the mills were completed, Mr. Phelps was afflicted with illness, and contemporaneously with this, differences as to the management of the property arose between the other partners. Being a man of large means, and resident at San Francisco, distant 300 miles from the property, and prevented by his illness from exercising a controlling influence over it, Mr. Phelps determined to discontinue further operations, and to accept an offer to rent the mill as it stood for \$50,000 in gold per annum. This tenancy expired in May last. Since the commencement of it the mills have been completed, and 10 stamps are about to be added. By the last month's advances the tenants were desirous of continuing the occupation, and were agreed to do so on a monthly tenancy. Mr. Phelps and his partners have entered into an agreement to sell to two gentlemen by whom the property is now offered to this company.

The detailed account of the property, as supplied by the vendors, is attached. The vendors briefly represent the value and prospects of it thus:—

That the mill is now leased for \$500 per month, with 10 stamps only—10 more are in course of erection by the vendors, and the mill is capable of driving about 80.
By reducing ore for other mines, with 20 stamps only, at a cost of £370 per month, estimated profits of £55,000 per annum may be made, and by working with the same number of stamps in the company's own mines, the profits are estimated at £175,000 per annum. By adding to the number of stamps, the profits would be proportionally increased, and the demand for mill power and the supply of silver ore appears to be unlimited.

The advantages offered by this property are therefore—

1.—A minimum dividend of 12½ per cent. upon the purchase-money from the existing lease of the mill only, without any mining risk.
2.—An immediate increase to 25 per cent., by the addition of 10 stamps, without further outlay and without risk.
3.—Dividends of 100 to 150 per cent. upon the capital called up, if the company themselves work the mill only instead of letting it.
4.—Probable dividends of 200 to 300 per cent., if the company work their mines and mill together, the latter being capable of very great increase by the addition of stamps.
5.—A rapid increase in the value of the whole of the property.

The price asked for it is £45,000, one-half in paid-up shares, and the remaining half in cash, viz. £22,500 on the completion of the purchase, and the remainder by instalments spreading over a period of six months from that time; and it is expressly provided in the conditional agreement for sale, that no payment whatever is to be made until the company have satisfied themselves as to the title and of the substantial accuracy of the description and prospects of the property.

The representatives of the vendors have given references as to its respectability to eminent firms in this country, and the answers received have been most satisfactory.

He produces certificates of the value of the property, which certificates are confirmed by the endorsement, under seal, of the British Consul, that those making them are gentlemen of position and character in San Francisco.
The directors have taken means to satisfy themselves of the genuine character of the proposal. They have carefully examined the documentary evidence, official and private, laid before them, and had lengthened interviews with the vendors' representative, and are bound to say nothing has transpired to justify a doubt of the property being one of great value; but they have determined, in the interest of the shareholders, not to part with any further of the purchase-money until the whole of the property has been inspected, and the statements respecting it enquired into on the spot, by a gentleman thoroughly able and trustworthy, to be selected by the directors, and despatched from this country.

This gentleman's mission, it is considered, will occupy nearly four months. Upon his return, or upon the receipt of his report, a special meeting of the shareholders will be convened, and as that meeting may determine the purchase will be made or not; and the vendors have entered into a contract to sell to the company upon the shareholders electing to purchase.

Assuming the statements as to the value of the property to be confirmed, there can be no doubt of its value, and of its sufficiency for giving a very large return for the purchase money, and the additional sum necessary for bringing the mine into active working. Holding this opinion, and looking at the precautions taken for preventing any payment being made, excepting upon being perfectly satisfied in all respects, the directors have sufficient confidence in the undertaking to take for themselves and personal friends, and upon precisely the same terms as the general shareholders, a considerable number of shares. The directors are advised of the opportunity of stating that they neither are nor will be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the undertaking otherwise than as shareholders, and in common with those of the public who may take shares in it.

By the Articles of Association it is provided:—
That the qualification of a director shall be 50 shares, acquired by purchase.
That holders of shares allotted to the vendors in part payment of purchase-money shall not be privileged to vote at any meeting of shareholders for nine months from the day of the registration of the company, and that such shares shall not be transferable until two months after the purchase has been completed.

The directors are advised that, looking at the present state of the property, a sum of less than £15,000 beyond the £22,500 payable in cash will be ample to start and continue the mine in profitable working. The amount to be paid up is not likely, therefore, to exceed £3 per share.

Applications for shares to be made on the form annexed to the prospectus, and forwarded to the company's bankers, or to the directors at the company's offices, where full particulars, reports, maps, &c., may be seen and prospectuses obtained. For the convenience of persons residing in the country, forms will be forwarded on application to the secretary.

The shares will be allotted ratably to all applicants, and the directors will at once return in full the deposit on any not allotted.

Should the company in general meeting, on the return of its agent, decide not to purchase, the directors pledge themselves the expenses shall not exceed 5s. per share on the shares allotted, and that no fee will be payable to themselves on account of their services.
24th June, 1865.

The detailed particulars referred to are not published herewith, because of their length; but they can be procured with the prospectus on application at the office.

BARRETT AND CO., 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE BROKERS, transact business of every kind in British, Foreign, and Colonial Stock, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, Mines, Miscellaneous Investments, including American Government Securities, Confederate States Securities, Spanish, Mexican, and other stocks, and are in direct communication with the powerful bankers and brokers in all European towns and cities, in the Federal and Confederate States, and in the Canada. The earliest and most accurate information received on monetary matters. Investment Circular gratis.
9, Spring-gardens, S.W., March 4, 1865.

FOUR DEBENTURE RAILWAY BONDS (£500 each, three years to run), FOR SALE, to pay Ten per cent. per annum secured on a first-class line.—Particulars of Messrs. BARRETT and Co., 9, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.
Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most extensive relations relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chilverton Mines also the Camborne and Illogan Districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certificates to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.
Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond & share investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, INSPECTOR AND REPORTS ON ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—15, Hatton-garden, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

STANNARIES OF DEVON.
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW CONCORD SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 10th day of June inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Lark, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at 18, Thurlow-square, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the 28th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 24th day of June inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

EDWARD CHILCOTT (of Tavistock),
Solicitor of the petitioner.
JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT (of Truro),
Agent of the said solicitor.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1865.

In Chancery.

DISNEY V. PARKER.

IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, possessing GREAT MINERAL VALUE, situated in the parish of Rothwell, two miles from the station at Woodlesford, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, four miles from the important town of Leeds, five from Wakefield, and fourteen from Bradford. It comprises a compact small FARM, commodious RESIDENCE (divided into four tenements), homestead, cottage, orchard, and gardens; also several houses and plots of accommodation land.

MESSERS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, London, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1865, at Twelve for One o'clock, in Four Lots, the above very desirable property (land tax redeemed), which possesses great mineral value, and consists of a compact small FARM of most productive ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the road leading from Rothwell to Carlton and Rothwell Haigh, with commodious FARM RESIDENCE (divided into four tenements), homestead, labourer's cottage, orchard and gardens; also, in the village of Rothwell, several houses and plots of valuable accommodation land.

The estate is arranged for occupation, and possesses prospective advantage from its close proximity to Leeds, and from its position in the midst of a very populous district. It contains altogether an area of 47 A. 2 R. 14 P. or thereabouts, and is in the occupation of Mr. William Howarth and others.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. BARNES, FORD, LONGHOUSE, and LONGHOUSE, solicitors, 4, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.; and of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE VERY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE (land tax redeemed), known as ARKTON, otherwise ARKTON HALL, with the MANORS, or reputed manors, of ARKTON and FEATHERSTONE, including the VALUABLE BOY-ALTIES, RIGHTS, MINERALS, QUARRIES, and incidents thereto belonging, situated in the parish of Featherstone, about two and a-half miles from Pontefract, equidistant (three miles) from Castleford and Normanton, skirted on one side by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the other by the North Midland. It comprises a MANSION upon a moderate scale, with tastefully arranged grounds, pleasantly situated upon a hill side, overlooking a large extent of richly timbered and park-like land, within an easy distance of the celebrated Badsworth and Bramham kennels, in the heart of the best sporting country in England, surrounded by a domain of upwards of 1000 acres of highly-productive and well-wooded FARMES, DWELLING-HOUSES, numerous plots of accommodation land and labourers' cottages.

MESSERS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, London, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1865, at Twelve for One o'clock, in Four Lots, the above very important RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated in the parish and adjoining the village of Featherstone, where there is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, equidistant (three miles) from Normanton and Castleford, on the North Midland. It includes a substantially stone-built MANSION, containing lofty and well-proportioned reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, with the usual domestic offices and outbuildings requisite in the establishment of a gentleman's family, placed on a hill side, with a southern aspect, overlooking a richly timbered and undulating country, surrounded by a compact domain of upwards of 1000 acres, divided into ten convenient FARMES, with comfortable DWELLING-HOUSES, the necessary agricultural buildings, several plots of accommodation land, and labourers' cottages. The estate is situated in the most profitable and healthy part of the country, in the heart of the first hunting and sporting district in Yorkshire. The land is sound and highly productive, a large portion of it being good grazing land. From a recent survey it is found to possess the valuable seams of coal known as the Stanley Main, Haigh Moor, and Middleton Main, and there are also excellent stone quarries upon the property.

Its central position, with the unusual facilities offered for the transit of coal, &c., to all parts of the kingdom render it, in addition to a first-class landed investment, a thoroughly safe and lucrative mining speculation.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. SAMPSON and DIXON, 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and of Messrs. BEADEL, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

In Chancery.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of Thomas Hinde, late of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, sail maker, deceased, and the Cause of Hinde v. Thompson, with the approval of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Stuart, to whose Court the above matter and Cause are attached, by Mr. KITCHEN, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Black Lion Hotel, Whitehaven, on the 26th day of July, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Four Lots.

LOT 1.—FREEHOLD FARM, LANDS, BUILDINGS, COTTAGE, AND PREMISES, called GREENSPOT and BLACKLANDS, in the parish of ARLECDON, in the County of CUMBERLAND, containing 103 A. 2 R. 10 P. of land, the farms, buildings, and lands being demised to Thomas Trobar for seven years, from the 2d Feb., 1862, at the annual rent of £100; and the cottage to James Renkin, at the annual rental of £9.

LOT 2.—A FREEHOLD PUBLIC HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, AND CLOSE OF LAND, called STUDDOLD, in the parish of DISLINGTON, in the said County, containing 10 A. 3 R. 3 P. of land, let to Thomas Smith, at the annual rental of £15.

LOT 3.—MINES AND MINERALS under 94 A. 0 R. 35 P. of the above-named farms, called GREENSPOT and BLACKLANDS, demised to George Gray and others for 14 years, from the 23d May, 1860, at the dead rent of £40 per annum, and the royalty rents of 8d. per ton for round and 4d. per ton for small coals.

LOT 4.—FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE AND WAREHOUSE ON THE WEST STRAND, WHITEHAVEN, parts of the warehouse being let from week to week to Joseph Rothery, and other part to Capt. Collier.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the property, may be had gratis in London of Messrs. CHESTER and URQUHART, No. 10, Staple Inn; Messrs. HENDER and KIRKMAN, 10, Gray's Inn-square; and Mr. JOHN LETTS the Younger, of 8, Bartlett's-buildings; and in the County of Mr. A. C. Kent, solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. HODGKIN and McKELVIE, solicitors, Whitehaven; and Mr. JOHN HOWARD BAKER, solicitor, Birmingham.

CHESTER AND URQUHART, Staple Inn
(Agents for Mr. A. C. Kent, of Liverpool, Plaintiff's Solicitors).

FINAL SALE OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AT GURLYN MINE, ST. ERTH.

MR. R. H. CADE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June instant, commencing at Twelve o'clock precisely, at GURLYN MINE, in the parish of ST. ERTH, the undermentioned VALUABLE MATERIALS AND MACHINERY, viz.:

A 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, nearly new, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with TWO BOILERS 11 tons each.

Iron lance complete, about 12 tons.

100 fms. 13 in. capstan rope.

16½ in. pole.

17 in. pole case.

27 16½ in. 9 ft. pumps.

16 in. strapping box and gland.

16 in. matchings.

7 in. working barrel.

10 in. working barrel.

13 in. pole bore.

Yokes, clack valves, cutters and gibs.

Box irons.

A lot of chain.

10, 12, and 15 in. bucket prongs.

The machinery and materials will be found to be of the best description, and in excellent working order.

The mine is situated about four miles from Hayle, Marazion, and the St. Ives Road station, on the West Cornwall Railway.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, Menage-street, Helston.

Dated June 16, 1865.

GLYN, NEAR LLANGOLLEN, DENBIGHSHIRE—SLATE AND FLAG QUARRIES, AND FARMS.

MESSERS. HILL AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1865, at the Royal Hotel, Llangollen, in the County of Denbigh, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Six Lots, or in such other lots as shall be declared at the time of sale, and subject to conditions to be then produced.

THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SLATE AND FLAG QUARRIES, MES- SAGES, or DWELLING-HOUSES, and about TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF PASTURE, ARABLE, and WOOD LANDS, situated in the parish of Llansainfrid Glyn Ceirio, in the County of Denbigh, the property of the trustees of the late John Wynne, Esq. These quarries have been worked by the proprietors for many years, and have an inexhaustible supply of excellent rock.

They are six miles from Chirk first-class station on the Great Western Railway, and from the wharf at Chirk Viaduct of the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company, whereby excellent accommodation is afforded for transit to all parts of the kingdom. The new road from Chirk to Llansainfrid runs very near to the quarries.

The lands are of good quality for agricultural purposes, and they offer most splendid sites for the erection of mansions and villas.

The Vale of Glyn, in which this estate is situated, is one of the most picturesque in the Principality, and the River Ceirio, which runs through the vale, affords capital sport to the angler.

The timber to be taken at a valuation to be produced at the sale.

Printed particulars, with maps, may be had on application to Messrs. HILL and Son, estate agents and auctioneers; or Messrs. THOMAS and CHARLES MINSHALL, solicitors, Oswestry.

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF WILLIAMS' COFFER ONE WHARF.

MR. J. M. LEEDER begs to announce that the SALE of the above, advertised for the 27th inst., WILL NOT TAKE PLACE, the property having been sold by private contract.—Swansea, June 22, 1865.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1865, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the parish of BRIDGE, the following MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:

ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, perfectly bright, and full scale, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft; ONE BOILER, 8 tons, and 2½ ft. first piece of rod, fagotted caps, and side-pieces.

ONE 20 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, ONE BOILER, 12 tons, and 2½ ft. winding gear, and sixteen heads of stamps attached.

Balance bob, king and queen posts, fagotted straps, and braces, complete.

Several fagotted caps of 6 and 7 in. pumps.

5 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

2 matchings.

1 9 in. working.

1 11 ft. 6 in. working.

1 6½ in. working.

Large fagotted pump and door rings, a quantity of 18 in. pipes, 2 ½ ft. pulleys, 1 pair of fagotted caps, large and small fagotted pin-chains, flat thread staples and glands.

4 iron tram wagons, 1 new skip, sundry scrap and cast iron, sundry iron, miners' tools, &c.

MICHELL'S SHAF.—Very high shaft tackle, 14 in. legs, and long stays, 6 ft. pulley, 3 ft. shieve, shaft rolls, knocker and line, 60 pulley stands.

SMITH'S SHAF.—Large new beam, to weigh 3 to 5 tons, large beam and main, small beam, anvil, vice, smith's crane, smith's tools, turning lathe, new round iron, new roller steel, hoop iron, 18 bucket prongs, brass seatings.

WOOD CARPENTERS' SHAF.—Tallow and antifriction grease, carpenters' bench, new pit saw, cross-cut saw, hand saw.

STAMP STRAPS.—16 long strips, a large quantity of flooring, 3 long partition ladders, 2 building tin sheet, 2 tin butches, grindstones, trunks, 6 machine frames, 3 hand frames, tin house shed (60 ft. by 24 ft.), 10 tin kieves, hand and wheel barrows, 3 tin cases, tin chest, 2 tin hand frames, 3 copper bottoms, tin dressing tools, burning-house shed, brick and iron of ditto, 1 set of treble blocks, two small wood sheds, sundry common bricks, and a quantity of timber, viz. —balk, half timber, quarter timber, plank, &c.

ACCOUNT HOUSE.—Furniture, dial, candle chest, and sundries.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, Barncroft, Redruth; or Captain HIVE STEPHENS, post-off, Camborne; or to the agent on the mine.—Dated June 21, 1865.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SOUTH WALES.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS—IMPORTANT SALE.

MR. H. W. HARRIS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bank of Wales, on the 4th day of July, 1865, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the mortgagee, subject to such conditions as shall be then produced, all that colliery known as the BRITWYNNYDD COLLIERY, opened on the 1st of May, 1864, in the Rhondda Valley. The demise of coal to this colliery is of all that vale of coal, known as No. 2 vein, that can be found up to a certain fault known as the Fawlt, under a portion of Brithwynnydd and Ysnygrug farms, situated in the parish of Ystradgynaf, in the County of Glamorgan, and containing 360 acres or thereabouts, together with all usual powers for working and getting the same.

The vein of coal is now held for the residue of a term of 60 years, from the 24th Feb., 1862 (except the last 10 days thereof). The residue is 74. per cent. of 2510 lb. weight on all coal, both large and small; dead rent of £300 per annum, and also a way leave of 1d. for every ton of minerals brought from adjoining lands, and also a yearly rent of 2d. for every acre for surface land taken under the powers of the lease. The lease has a three years' average clause, commencing on 2d day of Feb., 1863.

The sale will include all the STEAM and other ENGINES, PLANT, MACHINERY, iron rails, tram-pieces, trams, cranes, wagons, tools, and implements, in and upon, and used, fixed, and placed in or about the said mine and premises, a list of which will be produced at the time of sale, and which must be taken at a valuation.

The property may be viewed and printed particulars (which will be sent on application to Mr. C. J. MANDER, solicitor, 9, Lincoln's Inn, London; or Messrs. C. H. and F. JAMES, solicitors, Merthyr Tydfil; and of the Auctioneer, Merthyr Tydfil).

FLINTSHIRE.

TRIMLEY HALL (82 Acres), LEAD MINES, LIME ROCKS, &c.—This VALUABLE ESTATE will be OFFERED BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on July 22, 1865. Particulars in future advertisements.

WITHINGTON and PETTY, Solicitors, Manchester.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AT TRELOWETH MINE, situated within one mile of HAYLE, CORNWALL, viz.:

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 feet stroke in cylinder and 8 feet in shaft, with THREE BOILERS and furniture complete.

ONE 16 in. cylinder STEAM WHIM ENGINE, 8½ wheel, and ONE BOILER and furniture complete.

1 copper ore crusher complete.

1 10 arm capstan complete.

180 fms. of 12 inch capstan rope.

1 8 arm capstan.

130 fms. of 9-16 inch cathead chain.

60 ft. shears, 3 shelves and braces.

Balance bob.

Angle bob, with castings, brasses, &c., complete.

Bed of balance bob, with castings & loops.

D. R. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published **A GUIDE (188 pages) for Self-Cure**. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. **DR. SMITH** may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, **SMITH and Co., 8, Barton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C.** Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	11 8 0	0 15—Dec. 1864
4000	Bedford United (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	2 8 0	—	—	11 11 0	0 2—Oct. 1864
1200	Bosworth (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan [L.]	2 15 0	—	—	1 5 0	0 5—May, 1865
200	Botolph Claydon (tin), St. Just [L.]	21 5 0	—	—	480 15 0	3 0—May, 1865
10000	British Silica Company [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	8 per cent.	—
1000	Brixham Hematite Iron [L.]	6 7 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 6—Mar. 1865
1000	Brynafon (lead), Cardigan [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	6 5 0	0 15—Apr. 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0	—	—	2 10 0	—Mar. 1865
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn [L.]	15 7 0	32	28 1/2	10 15 0	0 15—May, 1865
1400	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan [L.]	15 0 0	25	20 25	280 10 0	2 0—June, 1865
2800	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent [L.]	30 0 0	29	26 1/2	55 5 0	0 10—June, 1865
4000	Copier Mines of England [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
4000	— Ditto [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	—	—Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erlyn (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	15 15 0	1 0—June, 1865
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	285 10 0	4 0—Apr. 1865
200	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham [L.]	300 0 0	—	—	153 0 0	5 0—June, 1865
124	Devon G. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	792 0 0	10 0—May, 1865
856	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne [L.]	128 17 0	—	—	970 10 0	5 0—June, 1865
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	16	16 17	125 0 0	1 0—Nov. 1864
5000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth [L.]	3 15 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5—June, 1865
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 0	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 2 0	0 10—Apr. 1865
800	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	105 10 0	2 0—Apr. 1865
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan [L.]	24 5 0	—	—	369 10 0	4 0—June, 1865
4000	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan [L.]	24 5 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 5—May, 1865
2800	Fordale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	67 0 0	1 0—June, 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow [L.]	3 18 0	8	7 1/2	2 7 0	0 7—May, 1865
16000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	20	20 21	2 11 0	0 10—June, 1865
4908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	31 1/2	31 32	6 19 0	0 17—June, 1865
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	5 0—Aug. 1864
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	43	—	33 5 0	1 15—June, 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales [L.]	18 10 0	—	—	433 10 0	3 0—Apr. 1865
2000	Mossy-Bain (lead) [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0—Oct. 1864
2000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan [L.]	4 10 0	5	4 5	3 0 0	2 6—Apr. 1865
1800	Miners Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2—Mar. 1865
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	175 0 0	1 0—May, 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	19 2 10	1 1—Jan. 1865
40000	Mwendy (iron ore) [L.] (S.E.)	2 10 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2—Apr. 1865
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery [L.]	30 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	1 0—June, 1864
5000	New Birch Tor and Viller's Cons. (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1—Oct. 1864
5936	New Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes [L.]	1 9 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 0	0 3—Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	142 10 0	7 10—Apr. 1865
1132	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 0	32 1/2	30 32	77 5 0	1 0—May, 1865
30	Silver Lake Mining Company [L.]	250 0 0	—	—	483 10 0	8 0—Dec. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	14 0 0	510	—	483 10 0	8 0—Dec. 1864
4000	St. Ives Cons. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	490 10 0	0 10—May, 1864
6100	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	17 1/2	17 18	16 11 0	0 10—May, 1864
6100	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	26 9 0	0 6—Mar. 1865
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Ferranabuloe [S.E.]	—	80	75 80	5 10 0	1 0—May, 1865
224	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap [L.]	38 10 0	—	—	83 10 0	1 0—Nov. 1864
400	W. H. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	190	185 190	433 0 0	4 0—June, 1865
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 0	—	—	209 10 0	1 10—June, 1865
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	609 10 0	1 0—May, 1865
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	12 9 0	0 10—Aug. 1864
4296	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 4 0	—	—	2 9 0	0 10—Aug. 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	59 17 0	0 10—May, 1865
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant [L.]	36 2 0	—	—	288 5 0	4 0—Mar. 1865
80	Wheal Owies (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [L.]	70 0 0	—	—	343 3 0	5 0—Mar. 1864
996	Wheal Seton (tin), copper, Camborne [L.]	58 10 0	205	200 205	501 15 0	5 0—June, 1865
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	19	18 19	202 10 0	0 10—June, 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	15 3 0	0 6—May, 1865

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscan (tin), St. Just [L.]	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0—Mar. 1862
240	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne [L.]	76 10 0	65	50 60	85 0 0	2 0—June, 1862
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan [L.]	18 5 0	9	8 1/2	1 7 0	0 7—May, 1867
1024	Croft Hill (copper), Redruth [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	2 7 0	—Sept. 1867
1024	Graddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	8 14 0	—	—	12 0 0	4 0—June, 1865
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	6 3 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 2—May, 1865
12800	Draals Walks (tin, copper), Calstock [L.]	2 1 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 2—Jan. 1863
8000	Dyffrynwm (lead), Wales [L.]	12 6 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 16—May, 1864
1908	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron [L.]	3 9 0	11	10 10 1/2	41 9 0	0 2—June, 1860
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath [L.]	4 7 0	—	—	7 18 0	0 5—Dec. 1861
6000	Great South Toluca (copper), Redruth [L.]	0 14 0	2 1/2	2 2 1/2	0 3 0	0 1—Mar. 1862
0240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper) [L.]	0 2 0	—	—	1091 0 0	5 0—May, 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	18 18 0	0 7—Aug. 1862
440	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	10 10 0	0 10—Mar. 1862
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire [L.]	0 8 0	—	—	86 19 0	0 2—Mar. 1862
5409	Par Consols (cop., tin), Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 0	—	—	7 19 0	0 10—Nov. 1863
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0—July, 1863
612	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1—June, 1863
512	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth [L.]	8 0 0	15	—	74 10 0	1 0—May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	—	—	370 18 0	1 0—Nov. 1863
280	Sperme Moor (tin, copper), St. Just [L.]	32 17 0	—	—	9 18 0	1 0—June, 1862
572	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10—Sept. 1864
1000	Tumpet Consols (tin), near Helston [L.]	11 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0—Mar. 1860
4300	Vicars and Clogau (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	6 2 1/2	1 10—Mar. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	9 1/2	9 10	10 1 0	0 10—Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Bassett and Grylla (tin) [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 10—Oct. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	10 2 0	0 7—July, 1864
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	13 17 0	—	—	76 5 0	1 0—May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwennap [L.]	6 11 3	—	—	6 1 3	0 5—Nov. 1863
6140	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper) [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3—May, 1862
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L.]	0 5 0	—	—	—	0 6—Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	320 0 0	5 0—Sept. 1864
16000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] (S.E.)	7 0 0	12	11 1/2	2 6 0	0 17—June, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	28	25 27	101 0 0	1 0—Jan. 1865
70000	English and Australian [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 3—Aug. 1864
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] (S.E.)	2 0 0	—	—	0 14 4	0 3—Dec. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	21 10 0	1 0—June, 1864
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	6 12 0	0 1—June, 1864
18000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] (S.E.)	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5—Jan. 1865
10000	Lustanlan (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3—June, 1865
9775	New Wildberg (copper) [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10—Aug. 1864
50000	Pannellite (copper) [L.] (S.E.)	3 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	320 0 0	—	—	2 3 0	0 16—Dec. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1 1/2	0 12 0	0 1—July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] (Brazil) [S.E.]	15 0 0	35	40 42	63 15 0	2 10—June, 1864
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 19 0	0 5—Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] (S.E.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5—Nov. 1864
80000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 3—Jan. 1865
40000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 2—May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unl. (cop.) [L.] (S.E.)	10 0 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15—Nov. 1853
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 5 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1—Dec. 1863
4000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14—Dec. 1863
10000	Copado Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10—Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] (S.E.)	0 12 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9—Dec. 1863
10815	Marquitas and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 1—July, 1865
45000	Yudantun (cop.), S. A. [L.] (S.E.)	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5—Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Pr.</i>	<i>Bus. done.</i>	<i>Last Call.</i>
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	1½—1½	.. April, 1865
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 6 0	..	.. 1½	.. Dec. 1863
20000	Bear's Tin Streaming Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	.. Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
10000	Copado Smelting [L.] Chili	10 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 5 0	..	.. 1½ 1½	.. April, 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.]	3 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
20000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	.. 1½—1½ 2½	.. Mar. 1865
10000	Gonnessa (lead) [L.] (5000 £ paid, 5000 £ paid)	1 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	.. June, 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
24000	Hindustan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.]	3 0 0	..	..	.. Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazul (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	.. ¾—¾ ¾	.. Fully paid.
40000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Nov. 1862
10000	Orea (copper) New Zealand [L.] [S.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Mar. 1865
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. June, 1868
4000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	..	..	.. Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.]	7 10 0	..	.. 3½—2½ 3½	.. Sept. 1864
10178	Rhenish Consolidated (lead) (S.E.)	478 30s. paid.]	..	..	.. Mar. 1865
80000	Rosa Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	..	..	.. Apr. 1864
10000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.]	0 15 0	..	.. ¾ ¾	.. Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.]	0 17 6	..	.. ¾ ¾	.. Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.]	3 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
70000	Teplitz, Colling's Co., Bohemia [L.] [S.]	3 0 0	..	..	.. June, 1863
30000	Val Antigora (gold), [L.] [S.]	0 10 0	..	.. 1	.. Fully paid.
4000	Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead), [L.] [S.]	15 0 0	..	.. ¾ 1	.. April, 1865
50000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L.] [S.]	15 0 0	..	..	.. Mar. 1865
50000	Vallanazacas (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	.. 2½—2½ 2½	.. Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £ paid, 10000 £ paid]	110 0 0	..	..	.. Oct. 1862
12000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	.. Fully paid.
40000	Wheat Hill (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	.. 1—¾ 1	.. Fully paid.
40000	Worthling (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	.. 1½—1½ 1½	.. Fully paid.
70000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	..	.. 1½—1½ 1½	.. Fully paid.